

The Genuine Dowager



No Imitation for the real thing, but the real thing itself, for the same price paid for an imitation. Do not be deceived but buy your corsets of us as we carry the largest line at the lowest prices. "Royal Worcester," P. D. Imported, "Loomers Steam Molded" and a dozen other brands, excellent in quality and fit.

SPAFFORD & COLE
KEEP IT.

Important Announcement!

Having purchased the stock of Furnishings of Messrs. Clifford & Brennan, the business will be conducted in the same straightforward manner it has been by my predecessors.

I have added a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing which will be sold at prices where economy and quality meet.

C. FREDRICKSON.

ENDED HIS LIFE BY DROWNING.

Young Man Commits Suicide by Jumping Into the River.

Mental Derangement, Caused by Sunstroke, Undoubtedly Cause of the Deed.

W. J. Mahoney, a young man apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, committed suicide Sunday afternoon by jumping into the mill pocket of the Brown-Robbins mill.

Mr. Mahoney had been in Rhinelander about three months, coming here from Minnesota, though he originally hailed from New York. Upon his arrival here he secured employment with the firm of Langley & Alderson, and went to work in their camp near Woodbora. He only remained there a short time, when he quit and came to Rhinelander. He worked a while in the Clayton mill and then went to work for the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. About two weeks ago Homer McLaughlin was in town looking for a man to go out and work on his farm about two and one-half miles west of this city. Mahoney offered his services to Mr. McLaughlin and accompanied him home, where he was employed up to the time of his death. Sunday he told Mr. McLaughlin that he would like to go to Rhinelander to see his O'Donnell, and Homer brought him here that afternoon. He had been acting strangely, and Homer intended to turn him over to Chief of Police Crowe as soon as he arrived here. Not being able to find Mr. Crowe at once, Mr. McLaughlin drove around the city awhile. This evidently aroused the man's suspicions, for he insisted upon being taken to the Lake View House without further delay. Mr. McLaughlin thought best to humor him, so drove to the place named and the two men left the carriage. As soon as Mahoney struck the sidewalk he threw off his coat and ran to the mill pocket of the Brown-Robbins mill, jumped in the water and was at once lost to sight. Half a dozen men were near and tried to stop the man but were unable to reach him. It was impossible to get him out of the water before life was extinct, as he disappeared under the logs and was not seen again until his body was recovered nearly an hour later.

It is evident that the suicide was mentally unbalanced at the time. He suffered a sunstroke two years ago while at work in the harvest fields in Minnesota, and has had more or less trouble with his head since that time. He was overcome with the heat Saturday, and obliged to quit work in the field. He complained of not feeling well, and came to Rhinelander in the evening. It was supposed to consult a physician.

From letters found among the dead man's effects it appears that he was from a very respectable family. His friends were immediately notified of his death, and Monday evening Chief of Police Crowe received a telegram from his sister, Miss Ella Mahoney, from Javer Center, N. Y., instructing him to provide everything necessary for burial, and have the regular funeral rites of the Catholic church administered, with interment in the Catholic cemetery here. Funeral services were held at the Catholic church Tuesday morning, conducted by Rev. V. Bally, with interment as requested.

Excursion Sunday.

Field's Military Band will give an excursion to Maple Grove Resort Sunday, July 24, which promises to be a very successful and pleasant affair. The committee having the matter in charge are making every arrangement for the entertainment of those who avail themselves of this opportunity to visit this charming resort and enjoy a day's pleasure. The Brown-Robbins Railway Co. will carry the excursionists over their road, the fare for the round trip being but fifty cents. The train will leave this city at 8:30 a. m. and return at an early hour in the evening. A band concert will be given on the lake during the afternoon.

M. E. Church Announcements.

Regular preaching services by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 noon. Epworth League at 6:45.

HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

Opposition to the City Building Viaducts Didn't Put in an Appearance at the Meeting Monday Night.

In response to a call made by Mayor Brennan, a large number of the representative business men of Rhinelander met at the opera house Monday evening, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the "Soo" division.

Mayor Brennan called the meeting to order, and in a few words explained why he had called it. He said there seemed to be some dissatisfaction with regard to the city building two viaducts across certain streets on the North Side, and he wanted a free discussion of the subject before anything further was done in the matter.

At a former meeting all who were present expressed themselves as being in favor of the city building these viaducts, and no word of dissent was heard anywhere. Since then, however, the Soo company has discontinued the running of a local train for a time, and this act on their part led to the belief with a few that the railroad company was not going to fulfill its part of the contract, and that the money expended for the viaducts would bring no returns to the city. Those who stirred up this feeling evidently changed their minds before the meeting, for they had nothing to say in opposition to the work going on.

W. E. Brown made a few appropriate remarks on the subject, and stated that he and his firm were in favor of the city going ahead and living up to its part of the contract, in accordance with the city council's action in the matter. At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Brown made a motion to the effect that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk be instructed to sign the contract with the Milwaukee Iron and Bridge Co., so that work on the viaducts may be commenced as soon as possible. He was supported in this by F. S. Robbins and W. T. Stevens. The Mayor put the question before the meeting and it was carried by a unanimous vote—not one voice was raised against it.

Mr. Thos. Greene, chief engineer of the Soo road, spoke for the railroad company, and said that he could assure the citizens of Rhinelander that they would have no cause to regret the decision they had arrived at. He stated that the Soo company had already placed orders for material, etc., amounting to \$10,000 to be used in Rhinelander, and gave as his opinion that they would expend three times as much more before they get through here.

To the Public.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using it. It is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale at Anderle & Hinman's.

Taken to the Northern Hospital.

Fred. Farge, the man who disturbed the peace in the town of Newbold last week, was adjudged insane by County Judge Colman, of Eagle River, Friday, and taken to Oshkosh Saturday morning by Under Sheriff Cobban.

Farge is 31 years of age and had marked characteristics indicative of an unsound mind. He acted particularly vicious toward Under Sheriff Cobban, calling him very unpleasant names and threatening to "get even" with him with a knife or gun at the earliest opportunity. He became possessed of the idea that his food was poisoned Friday evening at supper, and after eating half his meal pushed the balance away and refused to eat it, saying to the attendant that he knew what they were trying to do to him.

The man's history was but little known here. It was said that he at one time served on the police force at Milwaukee, and also that he conducted a meat market in that city some years ago. He claimed to have several brothers and sisters living in the big city on the lake.

The Best Cough Medicine. Every Bottle Warranted.

Knowing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be a medicine of great worth and merit and especially valuable for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, we will hereafter warrant every bottle bought of us and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of a 25 or 50 cent bottle. For sale at Anderle & Hinman's.

HE IS KNOWN BY HIS WORK

Most Remarkable Results Gotten By An Oculist and Aurist.

Dr. Arthur L. Payne To Visit Rhinelander.

Blind Made To See And Deaf To Hear.

Dr. Payne Will Be At The Rapids House, Wednesday and Thursday, July 26 and 27.

No Charge For Consultation The First Visit.

The announcement that Dr. Arthur L. Payne is coming to Rhinelander after his wonderful success in near by towns, will be received with pleasure by those suffering from diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. For several years the newspapers have been loud in the praise of this young and undaunted worker in the field of science and medicine. The results he has gotten has attracted more attention from the press than any other physician practicing his specialty. His coming to Rhinelander will bring to this city the very best skill and service that can be obtained in any of the modern hospitals of the metropolitan cities. It will bring to sufferers relief at their very door.

The fact that he has made deaf people hear, and people who have been born blind see, has been demonstrated in towns only a few miles away. That he is eminently qualified by practice and fitted by study and experience to perform operations and bring results to those suffering from blindness and deafness, and other eye troubles, there is no doubt, for the very best people of Merrill and Tomahawk, and prominent editorial writers have lent their names in testimony of his work. They are not people far away, for right down in these two towns some very remarkable work has been done by him in the past two months.

WHAT THE WEEKLY TOMAHAWK SAYS.

He came, we saw him do it, and now we know just what we are talking about.

Floyd, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Slater, of Headford Junction, has been cross-eyed since he was three years old and was fast losing the sight in one eye on account of the affliction. Together with his mother and grandmother, Mrs. Jno. Lytle, called upon Dr. Payne, and in the presence of Rev. Charles G. Lewis of the Episcopal church, Jno. Cota, of the Bradley Co., Miss Mary Sawyer, Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. Slater and the editor of the Tomahawk, the doctor seated the boy in an ordinary chair and performed one of the most delicate operations in less than two minutes time. Those who witnessed it could hardly believe what they had seen. Where a moment before sat a boy with his fair face marred and contorted by a pair of badly crossed eyes, there appeared a boy whose whole appearance had undergone a complete transformation. His eyes were straight.

DR. LEWIS' OPINION.

"I regard the sight I have just witnessed as one of the most interesting I have ever had the pleasure of looking at. It must be a delight on the part of the doctor to be able to relieve suffering humanity as he has just relieved this boy. The more wonderful it is when work of this kind is done with so little fuss and flourish and in a painless manner. I am thankful for having been allowed to witness it, and I assure you I have formed a very high regard for this professional man on very short acquaintance."

E. A. SCHWARTZ, OF RHINELANDER.

The night engineer at the water works, Mr. S. A. Schwartz, learning of the skill of Dr. Payne, and seeing the results obtained by the operation upon Floyd Slater, presented himself to the doctor the following Tuesday

day for an operation of the same character. Mr. Schwartz had been cross-eyed since childhood, and it was with a feeling of gratitude toward the eminent specialist that he left his operating room with a pair of "optics" that were as straight as an arrow. The operation was practically painless and took but a few moments time.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE MERRILL NEWS.

A DEAF MAN'S CASE.

The traveling doctor comes in for a great deal of discussion. That Dr. Payne differs from the average physician who travels was demonstrated Monday, when Louis Jucles, of the town of Cornish, called. He was deaf, but hoped not incurably so. Dr. Payne made a most thorough examination of the case and then wrote: "Your case is helplessly incurable. Don't you ever spend one dollar in the hope of relief, for it is not within the power of man to give you the slightest relief." This blunt, yet positive opinion, of course, was not what the young man expected, but it showed the principle of the physician in whose hands he had fallen. It was proof that Dr. Payne takes only those cases that can be given relief. The doctor was kept busy all day Monday and Tuesday and is so favorably impressed with Merrill that he will stay nearly another week, or until Friday, June 30th.

WHAT DR. PAYNE DOES.

Dr. Arthur L. Payne is an oculist and aurist of wide practice and experience. He brings to your very doors the very best services that can be secured in any of the modern hospitals in the metropolitan cities. His specialty is the eye, ear, nose and throat and their ailments. He removes cataracts, gives sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf and relief to those afflicted with ailments of the nose and throat. His work is in line with the very best and foremost men in the country. He cures Otterotheca, (running ears,) chronic sore throat, catarrh in all its forms, treats scientifically all diseases of the eye. That he is a man of very marked ability none will doubt who take the trouble to consult him.

AFTER 30 YEARS.

Otto Franz, of Finn postoffice, 11 miles from Merrill, has been afflicted for over 30 years with weeping eyes. At times the affliction would almost cause blindness, and during the entire time he has suffered greatly from inflammation and sore eyes. His sight was partly impaired. He had been operated upon before leaving for Faderland, only to experience no relief. Dr. Arthur L. Payne was consulted and performed an operation that gave Mr. Franz immediate relief. The esteemed old gentleman was greatly pleased and readily consented to the use of his name as a reference. Mr. Franz has been a resident of Lincoln county for upwards of twelve years, and is widely known and esteemed. Dr. Payne's daily proving that he is an oculist and aurist worthy of the people's confidence.

DEAF AS A POST.

John Clause, a farm hand well known in Merrill and hereabouts, came to the city Tuesday. Mr. Clause was very deaf; he had been losing his hearing for some time, but for the last year his decline was remarkable because of its rapidity. He had gotten so bad that conversation was almost impossible. One ear was stone deaf and the other greatly impaired. His head was beset with ringing noises until life was a burden. He called on Dr. Arthur L. Payne, at the Merchants Hotel, and in less than one hour was made to dance with joy. His hearing had been entirely restored so that, even with the ear that was stone deaf he could hear a watch tick eighteen inches away.

After the operation which produced such surprising results Mr. Clause engaged in conversation with those present, answering questions propounded to him in an ordinary tone of voice clear across the room. His joy was unbounded, and as he left the room he said, "I hear better as I never did before. You vanderbilt doctor I ever seen before." Addressing Dr. Payne.

At the Rapids House Wednesday and Thursday, July 26 and 27.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

A piece of property on one of Atlanta's principal streets sold for \$2,600 a front foot. Shortly before the war the property was worth but \$1 a foot, and in all probability would not then have sold for that sum.

Until some 40 years ago it was customary among the Japanese to vaccinate on the tip of the nose. This rendered a written certificate a superfluity. The proof of vaccination was always in evidence, though whether the practice enhanced facial beauty is questionable.

The power of living seed over the inert weight of tons of rock is very forcibly illustrated by the little sapling which is growing in Eastburg, Germany. The tree is slight enough to be bent with the hands, but is raising in its irresistible growth a mass of rock weighing four tons.

The area of the Pretoria diamond fields continues to be increasing by discoveries in almost every direction, and the yield from the extensive wash is reported as highly encouraging, the yield from some of the mines for the first three months of the year ranging as high as 6,000 carats.

Floating churches are not so uncommon as they used to be. The most interesting in England is the church on the fens at Holme, near Petersborough. It is a house boat, 20 by 9 feet. None of the parish lives more than a mile from the river, and the church has the advantage of being movable.

It is claimed now that strawberries as a healthful tonic can not be equaled. Skin specialists advocate their use invariably. A dish of them for breakfast every morning and another for luncheon are the directions. They contain more iron than any other fruit and are particularly good for any one suffering from nervousness.

A Silesian shaft sunk 6,571 feet in a search for coal is said to be the deepest hole in the world. Work was discontinued because the breakage of the boring tools, which has reached a weight of 20,000 pounds, prevented further progress. The temperature, which at the surface was 53 degrees, was at the bottom 137 degrees, an increase of one degree for every 65 feet.

According to particulars received in Vienna, the plot to kidnap Prince George of Greece, was to have been carried out during his stay in Candia. Eight Mohammedans were its chief originators and the plan was to carry off the prince to Asia. The ringleaders have been banished from the island, the prosecution, by special request of the prince, being confined to them.

DR. ADM. KENNY, the new paymaster general of the navy, has created almost a panic in his office at Washington by issuing a stringent order against the reading of newspapers during business hours, writing private letters or engaging in conversation except relating to business. As these are favorite methods of killing time with some of the older clerks the order quite upsets them.

IRELAND is probably the one country in the world which gets along with a single policeman. The descendants of the Vikings have no need of policemen. The solitary officer, in spite of his great responsibility, has a very easy time. He is maintained more for ornament and dignity than for use. The Irishers think it would not do to have a capital without a policeman, and so they keep one.

Of the cash fees paid out in settlement of the golden Cross mining litigation that a few days ago was brought to a successful close in the United States circuit court in that city, 15 Los Angeles attorneys divided between them \$150,000. The remaining \$150,000 went to the lawyers of San Francisco, whose fees averaged a little over \$17,223 per man, while a San Diego firm, Gilson & Titus, obtained fees aggregating over \$50,000.

SINCE the annexation of Hawaii Frederick W. Job, who was consul general for that country, occupies a unique position. Hawaii, being now part of the United States, has no consul here, but Mr. Job continues to perform all his former duties. No invoice can be sent from this country to Hawaii without being certified by him. The last congress did not legislate on this matter or make any provision to cover the situation, and Mr. Job appears to be in for the work connected with the place, if nothing else.

IN a little country cottage near San Francisco an eccentric young heiress is spending the queerest honeymoon in the world. Helen K. Wilder, of Honolulu, always declared that when she should get married she would spend her honeymoon alone. A few weeks ago she married H. J. Craft in Honolulu and told him he had given her the opportunity to carry out her wish. The next day she sailed alone to San Francisco. She is now waiting for the month to elapse before going back to take up her wifely duties in Hawaii.

Gov. ROBERTSON shortened the sentence of John Howard, a convict in Sing Sing prison, because the prisoner constructed two large pipe organs for the chapel, working two years on the job, and thus saving the state an amount of money estimated at about \$3,000. The organs were finished just as Howard's sentence expired and he was released. The organs presented an imposing appearance and were greatly admired. When it came to trying them it transpired that they would not give forth a sound. Howard failed to leave his future address at the prison when he departed.

DRIVE THEM TO THE HILLS

Five Hundred Insurgents Chased Out of Mantilupa by United States Troops.

THE FILIPINOS ARE KEPT ON THE MOVE.

Health of the Volunteers in the Philippines Is Very Bad—Large Percentage of the Men Are Sick—Gen. Otis Asks for Horses—Troops Leave for Manila.

Manila, July 14.—Lake Laguna de Bay is being patrolled by three troops of the Fourth cavalry, under Capt. McGraw, and the army gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieut. Larsen. The force makes its headquarters on an island, living on casahuate, in which the men are towed about to make unexpected visits to towns where there are small forces of insurgents, for the purpose of keeping the rebels moving. On Tuesday the troops had an engagement at Mantilupa, on the south shore of the lake. They found 250 insurgents there, entrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels and a party of American troops numbering 133 landed and drove them by a sharp running fire to the hills, where they were too strongly entrenched for the small force to attack them.

Two of the cavalrymen were wounded and the bodies of ten insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy's loss is 25.

Gen. Otis Asks for Horses. Washington, July 14.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis requesting that there be sent to the Philippines 2,500 horses in order that a brigade of cavalry may be organized for use at the end of the rainy season. Gen. Otis has tried the horses of Manila and nearby countries, but none of them seem to be available for cavalry. It is the intention of Secretary Alger to have the mounts carefully selected and he thinks that animals from the southern states, not too heavy, but tough and wiry, will be the best.

Many Men Sick. San Francisco, July 14.—Advice received by the transport Newport, dated Manila, June 11, are as follows: The volunteers are greatly debilitated in consequence of their hard campaigning through three months of tropic weather. Since the middle of May no volunteer regiment has had a sick list of less than 20 per cent. Most of them at the present date have 25 per cent, ill, and a few regiments have less than one-third their number on duty. The Nebraska regiment has suffered the worst.

Troops Sail for Manila. San Francisco, July 14.—The City of Para sailed for Manila Thursday afternoon with four companies of the Twenty-fourth infantry, Maj. Wigant commanding, and two troops of the Fourth cavalry.

Gunboats. Washington, July 14.—The navy department has obtained by telegraph from Manila a complete list of the Spanish vessels purchased by Maj. Gen. Otis from the Spanish government and turned over to the navy. With the addition of these vessels, all of which draw little water, Rear Admiral Watson will have a sufficient number of light draft craft to police the Philippine archipelago and to operate against the insurgents in the numerous lagoons and rivers of the island of Luzon.

Broke His Neck. Springfield, Ill., July 17.—A State Journal special from Shelbyville says that E. T. Prince, aged 70 years, sprang from a railroad bridge into the Okaw river, his neck being broken by the fall. Prince was in ill health and had recently talked of ending his life. He was formerly in business in Shelbyville, being connected with one of the banks and afterwards engaged in general merchandising.

Ends Its Work. Washington, July 14.—The pension committee of the G. A. R. has completed its work and adjourned. It will report to the next encampment of the order, which will be held in Philadelphia. The members declined to give out any statement as to the result of the investigation into the management of the pension office.

A Pair of Lynchings. Houston, Tex., July 15.—Specials to the Post tell of two lynchings in Texas on Friday. Abe Brown, a negro, who murdered and outraged a Holerman woman Monday, was shot to death near Gilead, and an unknown negro was lynched near Iola, Grimes county, for murdering a white boy, Lemuel Sharp.

Message From Dewey. Washington, July 15.—In a dispatch from Port Said Admiral Dewey says: "I am recuperating slowly, but I hope to gain more strength in a cooler climate. I have made no plans beyond Trieste. We shall arrive in New York in October, as planned."

Merchandise Exports. Washington, July 14.—The total merchandise exports of the United States during the past fiscal year amounted to \$1,277,413,125, against \$1,221,422,250 in the fiscal year 1893. The imports amounted to \$697,977,258.

Big Cargo of Tea. Tacoma, Wash., July 17.—Steamship Olympia, of the Northern Pacific line, arrived Sunday from China and Japan with 2,500 tons of the new crop of tea. She began discharging immediately.

Hunted by Grasshoppers. Duluth, Minn., July 15.—Reports were received here Thursday morning by grain men that vast clouds of grasshoppers alighted on the fields in the vicinity of Rolla, N. D.

COAST'S OPPORTUNITY.

Secretary Wilson Says a Vast Field Is Opened Up for Its Agricultural Products.

Seattle, Wash., July 17.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson will remain in this city several days, or until he has seen every farmer from whom it is possible to obtain any information. He said Sunday:

"The time has come when the coast is in a position to command the trade of the coast and the Pacific. Manila alone will take all the butter Washington can manufacture and put up in tin cans. Millions of dollars of trade in butter alone await the Pacific coast as soon as it can supply the demand. The Pacific coast is destined to be the greatest market of the world. It has the rich country, and more people in and across the line to deal with. The coast can, and will have, all of this trade in time, and it is the ambition of the department that the state of Washington be one of the first to enter actively into the manufacture of butter and tin cans to export to China, Japan and the Philippines. It is a vast field, and a great thing for the coast. It will open up and develop a market that would otherwise be stagnant for many years to come. The people are already beginning to see it in that light. Why, I can say that a great majority of the people of the state from the east are in favor of leaving the state where it is. The feeling of President McKinley and the administration regarding the Philippines is the same as took us to Cuba. I believe it is our duty to teach self-government to all those whom we happen to come in contact with, and we came in contact with the Philippines through our war. It is a vast field, and a great thing for the coast. It will open up and develop a market that would otherwise be stagnant for many years to come. The people are already beginning to see it in that light. Why, I can say that a great majority of the people of the state from the east are in favor of leaving the state where it is. The feeling of President McKinley and the administration regarding the Philippines is the same as took us to Cuba. 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WITHOUT PROTOTYPE

Some Personal Traits of President John Paul Kruger.

His Early Training Has Made Him What He Is To-Day—Simplicity of His Habits—A Man That Knows Not Fear.

The state historian of the South African Republic, Mr. Van Oordt, has recently published a history of the Transvaal, which contains the biographies of its notabilities, among the chief of whom is the president, familiarly known as Oom Paul.

The founder of the family was a certain Jacob Kruger, who arrived at Cape Town in 1713 as a youth of 17, in the service of the Dutch East India company. Jacob Kruger was a German. A descendant of his, Caspar Kruger, married and settled on the Bulhoek farm, near Colesburg, in Cape Colony. It was there that Stephanus Johannes Paul Kruger was born on October 10, 1825. While still quite a child he had to help his parents, in his ninth year sometimes acting as shepherd, and even leading the oxen yoked in the wagon. Later, when yet too small to handle the heavy musket of the period, he went after game with bow and arrows, and returned to the farmhouse with many a hare and partridge.

Then came the trek into Natal, and he went out into the wilderness to begin a life of toil, care and danger. That was the school in which he was reared and in which he was trained to be what he is. He received his baptism of fire in battle with the Matabele before the occupation of Vechtpok, and took part in the repulse of the Zulus in the attack on the laager which followed the massacre at Weenen, in Natal. At 13 he became assistant field cornet, and two years later attained full rank. Later on he served as commandant and commandant general, was one of the triumvirate during the war of independence (in 1856-63), and has been president



PRESIDENT KRUGER.
(Chief Executive of the South African Republic.)

since the retrocession of the territory of the republic by Great Britain to its own government. By his people he is spoken of as the Lion of Rustenburg.

The personal habits of President Kruger are extremely simple. He never takes strong drink himself, but has said that he believed God gave man strong drink to use, and that there is no harm in its moderate use. Although fairly wealthy he lives the ordinary life of a well-to-do Afrikaner, indulging neither in ostentation nor festivities. To poor burghers he has lent money without any security, knowing, as he said, that they were honorable men. In character Oom Paul is still-necked—obstinate some say—and full of handihood. This quality he has displayed on many occasions.

While still a youth his gun, which he had overloaded in order to make sure of a rhinoceros he was hunting, burst and shattered the top of his left thumb. Before he could get assistance the wound began festering, for he was far distant from surgical help, and threatened mortification. He thereupon amputated the thumb at the first joint with a pocketknife, but, finding the first operation insufficient, he cut off the second joint, after which the hand healed. As his biographer says: "The man who could do this is not the man to be easily frightened." Many stories are told illustrating his strength of will and endurance, of racing contests with Kaffirs lasting a whole day, and his personal strength in struggles with animals.

As to his place in history, Mr. Van Oordt says, Paul Kruger has been compared with Washington, with Lincoln, and even with Ulysses and Blucher, and many other illustrious historical personages. It sounds well, says the state historian, but the fact remains that he can be compared with no one. The circumstances of his bringing up, those in which he has gained his influence and ruled over his people for 16 years, have been so exceptional that Paul Kruger can be compared with no other historical character. To the Dutch of South Africa he is simply Paul Kruger, a man of themselves, born into their troubles and tribulations, who has contributed to their triumphs, and is now, in his last years, steering them through new dangers.

Mr. Van Oordt, in concluding his sketch, thus apostrophizes him:

"All peaceful lies the Lion of Rustenburg, his eye fixed on God, his paw upon the flag of independence. You mark no signs of attack; only the Lion takes a watchful protecting grasp. But, take care! At the first approach of danger he erects his mane and rises up. And woe! woe to him, however mighty he be, who dares touch the flag of Transvaal independence. The Lion then will fight; he will defend himself to the last drop of his blood; and if he must fall dying and conquered, then shall it be enwrapped in the trinkets, which shall make the shroud of Stephanus Johannes Paul Kruger."

MARTIN L. SWEET.

He Was a Capitalist for Years, But Now Is Working for Ten Dollars Per Week.

Martin L. Sweet, a former mayor of Grand Rapids and ten years ago looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in western Michigan, now holds the position of garbage weigher at the city crematory at a salary of ten dollars a week. He still lives in a handsome old stone mansion on Fulton street, but the title and the property are not in his name. He has some income from other sources, but the humble position he holds under the city government is his main dependence. The duties of his



MARTIN L. SWEET.
(Once a Capitalist, Now Works for Ten Dollars a Week.)

position demand his presence at the crematory early in the morning, and the sunrise usually finds him at his post, and in the discharge of his duties he is a model of fidelity.

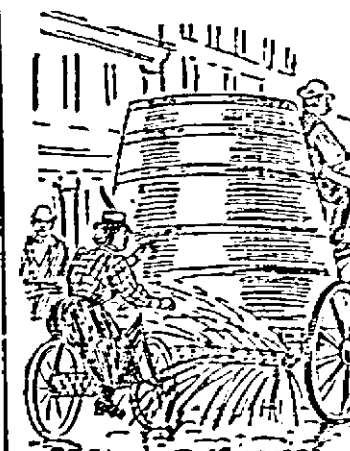
Mr. Sweet is now 50 years old. He was born in New York state, and as a boy worked in his father's flouring mill. In 1842 he came to Michigan, built mills at Ann Arbor, Dexter and Delhi, and finally in 1846 he came to Grand Rapids, where he purchased a mill and engaged in business for himself manufacturing flour and buying and selling grain. He made money rapidly, invested in city real estate, engaged in lumbering, was interested in banking and had a model farm, which he stocked with Holstein cattle imported direct from the old country. He was active in promoting agricultural interests and was foremost in the affairs of the West Michigan and of the State Fair associations. He was one of the organizers of what is now the old National bank, and ten years ago held \$100,000 stock in that institution and had been its president from the start. In 1860 he was elected mayor of the city, but it was his only participation in political affairs.

What became of the substantial fortune which years of shrewd management and hard work had accumulated cannot be explained even by Mr. Sweet himself. It is certain, however, that the good luck which had been his constant attendant for half a century suddenly deserted him, and every venture he went into proved a new disaster. He was the chief promoter of what was known as the Lowell & Hastings railroad, and lost money in it. He engaged in furniture manufacturing and it proved a failure. He was interested in various other enterprises and was indorse for various relatives in business deals, and losses sustained fell upon him. The crash came about five years ago, and the bank and other preferred creditors took all the property he had left, and even this came far from satisfying the debts that were outstanding against him.

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.

A Chicago Street Incident Which Plainly Proves the Necessity of the Bicycle.

Doubtless every person who rides a wheel has a very vivid and distinct recollection of the early struggles with the machine and how objects in the path seemed to exercise an uncontrollable



SCREAMED FOR HELP.
(Fair Cyclist Attempts to Pass a Sprinkling Cart.)

attraction for the unskilled rider with the result of a collision.

Probably the saddest case of this kind lately recorded was, according to the Chicago Daily News, that of a stout lady who was practicing on Michigan avenue last Friday afternoon.

She was evidently a beginner and more than half afraid of the bicycle, and when in attempting to pass a sprinkling cart she yielded to the bike and rode directly against the rear of the cart. Notwithstanding the fact that the sprinkling apparatus was in full play and that she was almost enveloped in the miniature fountain she held on and pedaled, meanwhile screaming loudly for help.

A park policeman divined her predicament and rode to her rescue, but before her bicycle suit and taylor had been completely spoiled.

Free Sewing Schools.

Free sewing schools will be started by the Prussian government.

SOUTH SEA NATIVES.

To Be Studied by Anthropologists from the United States.

Uncle Sam Deeply Interested in His Ex-Cannibal Neighbors in the Pacific Islands—Tribes to Be Visited.

The United States steamer Albatross, on her scientific trip to the South seas, will take along one or more anthropologists, who will make a special study of the queer and little known peoples which inhabit various groups in Polynesia. A first landing will be made at Tahiti, in the Society Islands, where, partly by reason of the extreme fertility of the soil, which furnishes a subsistence without labor, the inhabitants are idle and dissolute. They flatten their noses, and bore a hole through the middle partition of that feature to accommodate ornaments of flowers or feathers. Their ears are bored also, and the teeth of sharks and of human beings are inserted. Chiefs are distinguished by large circular markings in tattoo over the whole body, while common folks are tattooed only about the loins. Another queer custom requires all women, except those of the royal family, to cut their hair off short.

All over Polynesia the practice of infanticide is quite general, but in Tahiti it is particularly prevalent, young children being commonly strangled. Some mothers on the island are known to have done away with as many as ten of their children in this manner. Pigs, on the other hand, are greatly pampered. They are stuffed like capons with bread-fruit dough, and are slaughtered at festivals. Weapons made formidable by the attachment of sharks' teeth are used by the natives, while small instruments of a similar description have been customarily employed for torturing and cutting up prisoners of war.

From the Society islands the expedition will go to the Tuamotu archipelago, where studies of the character already



FILIPINO CANNIBAL.
(How He Looks in His Full Dress Paraphernalia.)

indicated will be continued. So famous have the inhabitants of this group always been as warriors that the chiefs of Tahiti formerly fetched numerous mercenaries from there.

Next the Albatross will sail for the Tonga or Friendly islands, far to the west, whose people were ferocious cannibals up to a century ago. On one island of the group the natives until recently used for ornaments the iron nails brought by the famous Capt. Cook for trading purposes, one nail being reckoned as equal in value to a hen. One of the insignia of the king is a fly whisk. The early Tongans were the Phoenixians of Southern Polynesia, being the greatest of savage navigators.

The Fijians, whom Prof. Agassiz and his party will visit after leaving Tonga, are great catchers of marine turtles, whose skulls they hang up in their temples as offerings. They prize whales' teeth beyond everything, the chiefs wearing ponderous necklaces of them. In the department of state at Washington, by the way, is the tooth of a whale, which was sent to the United States as a treaty a number of years ago by a king of Fiji.

The natives of Fiji nowadays practice cannibalism only occasionally and on the sly, but in former times they were habitual man-eaters. They ate prisoners of war as a matter of course, and certain weaker tribes on neighboring islands were compelled to supply a stated number of human victims periodically. Cannibalism was always a feature of every festival, long wooden forks being used at such grisly banquets.

Some of their customs are very curious indeed. The mother-in-law is avoided as much as possible, and custom demands that she shall avoid looking at her son-in-law.

Held a Tiger at Bay.

The shah is a mighty hunter, a good shot and an enthusiastic sportsman. Big game is his delight. The king, like all the sportsmen of his country, uses a smooth bore and a bullet. A strange incident of eastern life, but a true one, occurred some years ago at one of these royal huntings. As usual, a couple of regiments accompanied the shah on his hunting party. The men acted as beaters. A tiger was wounded, and was making off under the king's eyes. The royal second barrel was discharged, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of losing his quarry, the king was reloading (muzzle-loaders are still preferred by Persians), when a private soldier seized the tiger by the tail and detained him long enough for the shah to dispatch the animal. His majesty made that soldier a captain on the spot.

Executions in France.

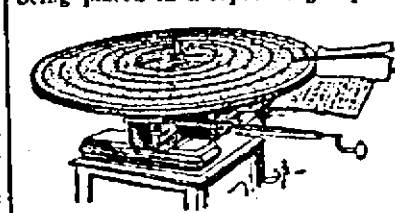
In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within 15 minutes of the fatal moment.

CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

Complicated Machine Invented by Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, an American Missionary.

An American missionary in China, Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, president of the Tung-cho college, has invented a remarkable typewriter, capable of printing the 4,000 characters the Chinese man finds absolutely necessary for transacting his ordinary business affairs. The Scientific American, from which our illustration is reproduced, gives the following description of the machine:

The 4,000 characters are grouped in alphabetical order according to their accepted spelling in English, a large number of those most commonly used being placed in a separate group regardless of spelling. The type are cast on the under part of the large wheel, the upper side of which is covered with printed characters, each one exactly over the type it represents. The carriage moves freely to the right or left, and projecting from it there is a pointer which is used to locate the characters to be printed. In operation the wheel is revolved with the left hand until the group or line in which the desired character is to be found is opposite the carriage, and the carriage is then moved with the right hand to the right or left until the pointer covers the character sought for. To the right will be seen a little crank, one turn of which links the type, while a small hammer forces the paper against the type, leaving a clear impression. The type wheel locks during the printing and is automatically corrected if slightly out of place, the characters being brought into perfect alignment. The mechanism performs the operation of spacing, etc., as in other machines.



CHINESE TYPEWRITER.
(Intricate Machine Invented by an American Missionary.)

At first thought it would seem even with this machine the writing of Chinese would be slow and tedious, but when it is considered that the written character consists of from two to twenty-five strokes, which even the best Chinese scholar writes slowly, as they handle the brush delicately, and that a character signifies not a letter, but a whole word, it will be readily seen that Dr. Sheffield's machine saves a great amount of both time and labor.

WILLIAM E. GOEBEL.

Democratic Nominee for Governor of Kentucky Was the Builder of His Own Fortune.

William E. Goebel, the democratic nominee for governor of Kentucky, was born in Sullivan county, Pa., forty years ago. He is unmarried. When a boy he removed with his parents to Covington, which has since been his home. He was educated through his own earnings, and made the friendship of Governor John W. Stephenson, who took him into his law office.

So marked was his ability that he soon became a partner, and on Governor Stephenson's death became executor without bond, and still holds in trust



WILLIAM E. GOEBEL.
(Democratic Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.)

the large estate. For several years Mr. Goebel was a law partner of John G. Carlisle. His law practice is said to pay him \$25,000 a year.

Twelve years ago he was elected to the state senate from Kenton county, and has served continuously since. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and was once a candidate for judge of the court of appeals. He is worth, perhaps, \$150,000.

Odd Discovery in Paris.

An odd discovery was made when an old house in the Rue Caillon, Paris, which had been closed and boarded up for twenty years, was opened, the property having reverted to the state by the death of the owner, a countess, who left no heirs. It had been supposed that the house was bare, and the officials were astonished to find it sumptuously furnished from top to bottom with furniture of the last century in excellent preservation, magnificent tapestries, paintings by the great masters of the eighteenth century, a library of valuable books and a remarkable collection of china and bric-a-brac, all thickly coated with dust.

New Style of Matches.

The French match factories are now turning out friction matches which will ignite on any surface, but which are free from the objections raised against white sulphur. No smoke or odor is perceptible in the factories. The inflammable ingredients of the paste are a combination of phosphorus and chlorate of potash.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Cannon Distributed.

Gov. Scofield has ended a sharp contest between the principal cities of the state for the two Spanish cannon awarded Wisconsin by the war department. One of these trophies is to be placed in the statehouse park in Madison and the other in the city park at La Crosse. The three Spanish cannon presented the state by the navy department have been awarded to Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Monroe.

Regaining His Sight.

Perry Smith, aged 73, a prominent resident of Manitowish, who has been totally blind for 20 years, is slowly regaining sight in his right eye. He can now distinguish objects close by and picks out different cards from a pack. About ten days ago he was attacked by severe pains in the right eye. Application of hot water relieved the pain, and the next day his sight began to slowly improve.

A Hero Killed.

Theodore Weber's heroism cost him his life in Madison. In attempting to prevent a runaway team from running down a number of children and grown persons in the business portion of the city, Weber fell beneath the frenzied animals' feet and was killed. He was a prominent German resident, 38 years old, and proprietor of the Gem restaurant. He leaves a widow and two children.

Destructive Storm.

A destructive storm passed about four miles south of Clintonville and the following farmers were losers: Fred Hansen, house and barn destroyed with six head of cattle and two horses; Henry Schroeder and Oscar Lindt, houses and barns; Chris Nelson and A. Gorgeson, barns. Many others lost live stock and outbuildings. The path of the storm was about 100 feet wide.

Militia Encampment.

Adj. Gen. Boardman has issued orders for the annual encampment of the Wisconsin national guard at Camp Douglas. The Second regiment will be in camp from August 5 to 11, the First from August 12 to 18, the Third from August 19 to 25, and the Tenth separate battalion and the light horse squadron of Milwaukee from August 26 to September 1.

Library Associations.

A joint meeting of the Wisconsin Traveling Library association and the Wisconsin free library commission was held in Ashland. The first traveling library in Wisconsin was organized two years ago, and there are more than 215 in the state now, circulating 19,550 books in the libraries and remote farming communities.

A Long Ride.

R. A. Rappe, the civil war veteran of Marinette, started on his 1,200 mile bicycle trip to Philadelphia. He has mastered the wheel so that he feels confident that he can make the trip in plenty of time to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. in September. Mr. Rappe is 80 years old, and walked to Cincinnati last year.

Crop Outlook.

The agricultural department crop report says for Wisconsin: Heavy rain in southern counties delayed sowing and cultivation of corn, wheat, and generally in excellent condition and fully as far advanced as usual at this date; winter wheat and rye good, except where winter killed, and nearly ready for harvest; barley and oats filling well, crops heavy and looking on rich soil; hay fair.

A Cyclone Cellar.

Olivet is all worked up over cyclones, there having been three small ones near there this summer. At the recent annual school meeting a sum of money was voted by that district to build a cyclone cellar in the schoolyard large enough for the whole school of over 100 pupils.

The News Condensed.

In a decision handed down in West Superior by Circuit Court Judge Vinje it is held that newspapers may collect legal rates for legal publications, notwithstanding the fact that they may not have published upon certain legal holidays other than Sunday.

John C. Keefe was, by an order issued in the circuit court in Milwaukee by Judge O'Neil, permanently disbarred and his name stricken from the roll of attorneys in the circuit for unprofessional conduct.

The Circle Manufacturing company's state and heading mill burned in Thorpe, the loss being \$75,000.

Robert Maxwell, aged eight years, and Arthur Young, aged ten, were drowned in the river at Richland Center.

Marcellus Pedersen, a resident of Ripon continuously since 1849, died at the age of 70 years. His father built the first house ever erected in the city of Ripon.

Thomas Driver, one of the oldest residents and manufacturers in Racine, died at the age of 81 years.

James Markham, residing near Appleton, has been missing for some time, and foul play is suspected, as he had over \$5,000 when last seen.

The reorganization of the Wisconsin Central Railroad company will bring the state a fee of over \$15,000 for filing the articles of incorporation.

The jury in the James L. Hempton murder trial in Manitowish brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Hempton murdered his wife last July after severely beating her.

The Marinette county board has decided to put the sheriff on a salary. The salary will be fixed at the annual meeting in January.

The date for holding the state convention of German old settlers' societies has been fixed for the third Sunday in June, 1900, in Watertown.

There is a movement on foot in Milwaukee to secure an entrance for the Wisconsin Central railway into the city.

MEDAL FOR MISS GOULD.

Ohio Soldiers Who Fought in Cuba Will Show Their Appreciation of Her Patriotism.

Toledo, O., July 17.—During the war with Spain, Miss Helen Gould, of New York, furnished a number of coats for the soldiers in Cuba, part of which were received by the Sixth Ohio regiment, of this city. The boys fully appreciated the generosity and patriotic gift of Miss Gould, and they at once decided to show their regard for her. The corporals of each company commenced the raising of funds among the men, and with this money a magnificent medal will be bought and presented to Miss Gould. The design for the medal is a miniature cañon on one side of which will be engraved: "Presented to Miss Helen Gould by the enlisted men of the Sixth Ohio," and "in recognition of the patriotism of an American woman." On the other side of the medal will appear a miniature tent showing the coats instead of the usual bare foot tent.

ON THE DIAMOND.

How the Clubs Stand in the National and Western Leagues in the Championship Races.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost and the percentages of the clubs of the National and Western leagues:

Clubs	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Chicago	42	21	.684
Pittsburgh	41	22	.652
Boston	40	23	.635
Chicago	39	24	.617
Haltimore	38	25	.603
St. Louis	37	26	.588
Cincinnati	36	27	.571
Pittsburgh	35	28	.555
New York	34	29	.539
Louisville	33	30	.522
Washington	32	31	.506
Cleveland	31	32	.490
Western league:			
Minneapolis	42	21	.684
Indianapolis	41	22	.652
Columbus	40	23	.635
Detroit	39	24	.617
St. Paul	38	25	.603
Des Moines	37	26	.588
Milwaukee	36	27	.571
Buffalo	35	28	.555

BANDITS USE DYNAMITE.

How Open the Express Car at Passenger Train Near Folson, New Mexico.

Trinidad, Col., July 12.—South-bound passenger train No. 1 on the Colorado & Southern railway was robbed by four men five miles south of Folson, N. M., at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night. The robbers stopped the train, intimidated the crew with guns and blew open the sides of the express car with dynamite. Wells-Fargo express officials say that nothing was secured by the robbers, who escaped. There were but few passengers on the train and they were not molested. Some persons here say the express contained a large sum of money.

Sugar Bounty Law Void.

Lansing, Mich., July 14.—Attorney General Oren Thursday advised Auditor General Dix that the one cent per pound beet sugar law is unconstitutional. Under this opinion, the auditor general will refuse to allow the claims of beet sugar factories for \$24,001 claimed to be due for sugar manufactured in January and February of this year, and the question of constitutionality will be settled by the supreme court.

Must Be Returned.

Washington, July 15.—Commissioner Wilson, of the internal revenue, has issued a circular absolutely prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to checks unstamped when presented and requiring them to return the same to the drawers. This action was taken upon information that certain banks had adopted the practice of not requiring stamps, as an advertisement, to secure patronage as against rival banks.

College President Dead.

Lexington, Va., July 17.—Col. William Preston Johnston, president of Tulane university, New Orleans, died at the home of his son-in-law, Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, Sunday. He died in the same bed in which he was born 67 years ago.

Kentucky Republicans.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—In convention in this city the republicans nominated William S. Taylor, of Butler county, for governor, and the platform indorses, without reserve, the administration of President McKinley.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 17.		
LIVESTOCK—Steers	11 1/2	11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Summer	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	75	75
CORN—No. 3	70	70
RYE	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15	15
CHEESE—Western	12	12
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Steers	11 1/2	11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Summer	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	75	75
CORN—No. 3	70	70
RYE	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15	15
CHEESE—Western	12	12
MILWAUKEE.		
CATTLE—Steers	11 1/2	11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—Winter	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—Summer	1 1/2	1 1/2
CORN—No. 2	75	75
CORN—No. 3	70	70
RYE	1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15	15
CHEESE—Western	12	12

Oneida County Fair Changed Its Dates.

The executive committee of the Oneida County Agricultural Society held a meeting last week, and decided to change the dates of the fair, making it one week later. It was thought the display in the agricultural department would be poor if it was held on the dates first set, as the season has been a backward one in this section. There has been so much rain and cold weather that all vegetables are backward, and at the dates first set the showing in this department would of necessity be poor. A week of good growing weather in the fall means much, and it seemed advisable to make the change. Many farmers are planning on exhibiting large varieties of grains and vegetables at the fair, and if the weather is at all favorable the remainder of the season the display here will excel anything heretofore seen at our county fairs.

Another reason why it seemed advisable to make the change was the fact that nearly every fair on the North-Western line in this section was to be held on the same dates set for ours—Sept. 1, 5, 6 and 7. The management has set aside one day as "Bicycle Day," and the change will give riders from Merrill and Wausau an opportunity to compete in the races. There are nine events on the program, for which good prizes will be offered. Probably the most interesting event on this day will be the contest for the county championship. The winner of this will be entitled to the silver cup, to hold until next fall, when he must contest for it again. After winning for three successive years, the cup will be his and he will be entitled to the distinction of being the champion bicycle rider of Oneida county. The wheelmen who have this day's races in charge will see that the day is made an interesting one to visitors at the fair.

There are a few premium lists left, and anyone wishing a copy can have it by calling at this office. Come and get one and see if there is anything you can prepare for exhibition at the fair. Commence now, and let everybody take hold and do their best and make this the best fair ever held in the county.

Remember the dates—Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

A Bicycle Given Away Free.

In order to reduce our stock of fine clothing, shoes, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishings, we will give away a high grade bicycle FREE to our patrons. Call and take advantage of the opportunity. Our prices are the lowest and we can save you money on every purchase.

H. Lewis,
The Leading Clothier and Furnisher,
Rhineland, Wis.

A Breakdown.

The crank pin of the engine in the "Soo" planing mill broke Thursday morning while a heavy batch of work was being turned out by the planers, and the damage that ensued caused a shut down for the balance of the week. The cylinder head was broken, and but for the heavy load carried, and the somewhat slower speed of the engine, it would have been damaged beyond repair. As it was steam had hardly been shut off before Manager Klumb had a crew of men at work removing the engine from its foundation preparatory to taking it to the machine shops of the Rhineland Iron Co., where workmen at once began the mending process.

The accident happened at a most inopportune time for the company, as an exceptionally large number of orders were on hand and the necessity for immediate shipment was most pressing. Repairs were made and the mill started up again Monday morning.

Birthday Party.

Eighteen young ladies gathered at the home of Miss Ollie Rogers, Saturday afternoon, and joined her in the celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of her birth. Music and games furnished entertainment, and at 5 o'clock they repaired to the dining room, where choice refreshments were served. The dining room was very pretty with its decorations of clover blossoms and pansies. Each guest left a neat little gift as a token of remembrance of the day.

Star Lake Notes.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. J. Turbin on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Chas. Law returned to Star Lake on Saturday. Mrs. Plumkett went to Babcock last Saturday. Manfred Olson, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olson, died at his home in this place last Tuesday. His remains were taken to Black River Falls for interment. Fannie Dunwoodie went to Plum Lake last Tuesday and returned on Wednesday. H. O. Manz, agent for American Book Co. was in the city last Wednesday. Mrs. A. C. Muir went to Howard City, Mich., last Tuesday, called there by the serious illness of her mother. Mr. G. Blair, of Moscow, is visiting his brother, C. Blair, this week.

STAR LAKE BROWNE.

The Creamery Assured.

That Rhineland is to have a creamery is now an assured fact. E. W. Schultz, of Lake Mills, has been canvassing the country hereabouts during the past three weeks, for the purpose of securing the requisite amount for the establishment of a creamery in Rhineland, and his work has been crowned with success. The last stock was subscribed Monday. The stock, amounting to \$3,200, is divided into shares of \$100 each, which have been taken by the following persons: F. S. Robbins, W. L. Beers, W. C. Ogden, M. H. Raymond, Arthur Taylor, J. T. Hagan, Chas. Chafee, Archie Sievright, S. H. Altam, R. R. Lewis, G. S. Coon, J. E. Hilber, W. W. Fendler, P. A. Hildebrand, Barnes & Harrigan, J. D. Day, A. W. Shelton, Carl Krueger, S. M. Hutchinson, J. O. Moen, C. D. Packard, Dan Sullivan, Felix Dolan, A. D. Daniels, Chas. Johnson, A. C. Danielson, Joe Reitz, T. L. Moody, Sam. S. Miller, Brown Bros. A meeting of the stock holders was held at the council rooms Tuesday evening, many of whom were present. W. L. Beers was elected chairman, and Arthur Taylor secretary. The mode of organizing and conducting the creamery was thoroughly discussed. An executive committee was appointed by the chairman, consisting of Arthur Taylor, R. R. Lewis and Joe Reitz. They were instructed to select a site for the creamery, and have a well put on the grounds, and also to inspect the work on the buildings.

W. L. Beers, Chas. Chafee and John Barnes were appointed as a committee on organization. They will draft by-laws, and have them incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin.

W. L. Brown and Paul Browne very generously offered to donate a site, which has been accepted by the committee. It is located south of the city, near Brown Bros. farm on the Pelican river, and comprises one acre. Fargo and Company, of Lake Mills, are to put in the creamery, and their erecting engineer, Mr. M. A. Guild, is now in the city ready to commence work on it. It will be finished and in good running order in six weeks. The plant will cost \$250, and will have a capacity for 120 cows. Mr. Schultz assures the members that such a creamery can be run at a profit with the milk of 100 cows.

It was decided to incorporate for \$2,500, which leaves three shares yet to be taken. Parties desiring to take stock in this enterprise can do so by calling on W. L. Beers.

A statement taken from the books of the Texas Creamery Co., located five miles north-east of Wausau, speaks for itself. This creamery was put in by this same company, and commenced operations March 20, 1900, with the milk of 50 cows. June 20, '00, they were receiving the milk from 150 cows. The total amount of butter made during the three months was 11,435 pounds, which sold at an average of 18 1/2 cents per pound. They had paid patrons for milk \$2,116.06—an average of \$21.16 per cow.

Strayed.

A young cow, color black. When it left home had rope around its horns. Any information regarding same can be left with W. W. Fendler.

Ordinance.

The County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county do ordain as follows: That a certain ordinance adopted June 15, 1899, relating to the setting off of territory from the town of Gagen and attaching same to the town of Sugar Camp, is hereby changed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

The west 1/2 of township thirty-eight (38) and the west one-half of the south one-half of township thirty-nine (39) both in range ten (10) east, are hereby detached from the town of Gagen and attached to the town of Sugar Camp.

It is hereby determined that the entire assessment of the Town of Gagen, according to the last assessment roll, was \$25,255, and that the entire assessment of the territory above detached, according to the last assessment roll, was \$55,422.20, and that the assessed value of such detached territory is 20.77 per cent. of the assessed value of the entire town according to such assessment roll.

It is hereby determined that the town of Sugar Camp is entitled to receive from the town of Gagen 20.77 per cent. of the credits of the town of Gagen.

It is hereby determined that the credits of the town of Gagen are of the value of \$10,000 and that the town of Sugar Camp is entitled to receive of the Town of Gagen an amount of such credits the sum of \$2,077.

This ordinance shall be in force and take effect on and after its publication.

Offered by Wm. Bonxon, Sup'r.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ONEIDA COUNTY.



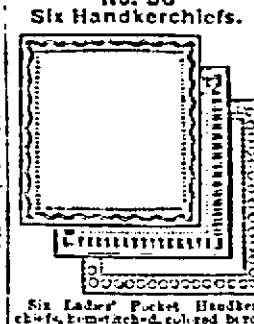
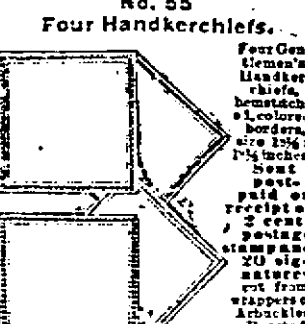
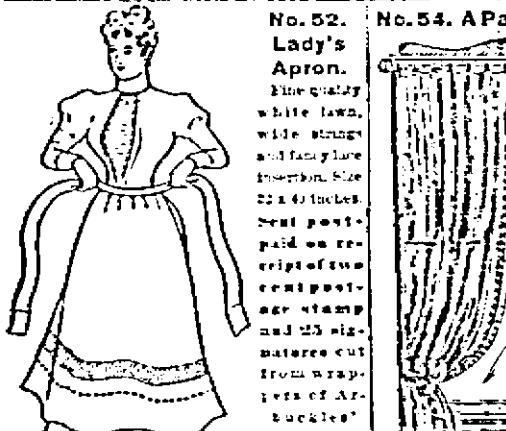
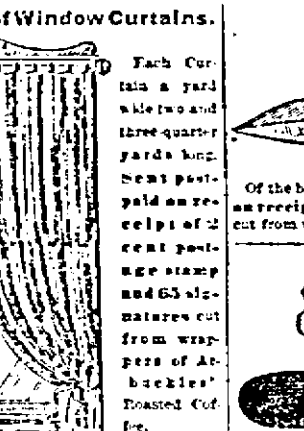
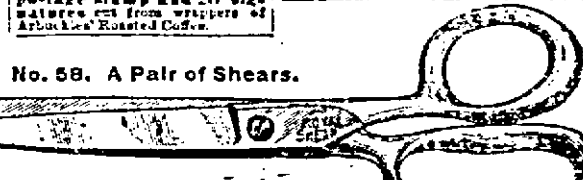
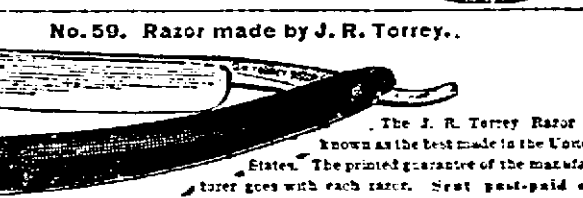
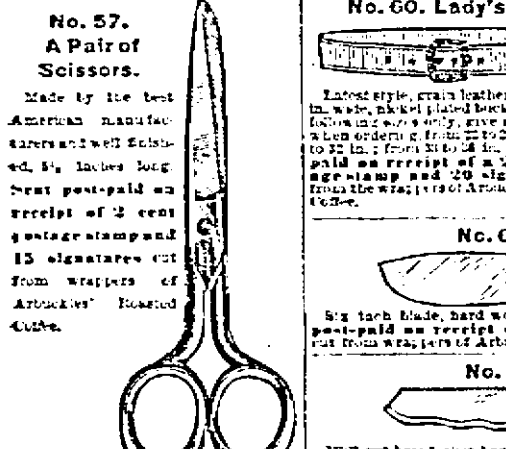
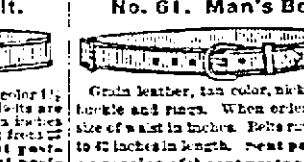
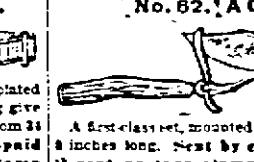

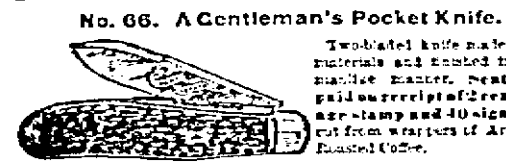
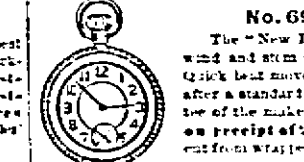
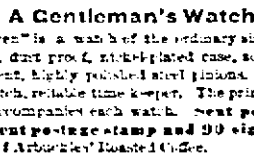

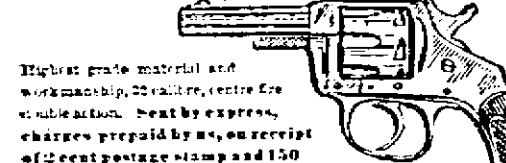
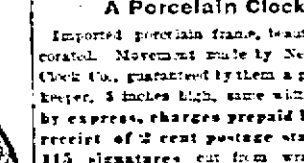

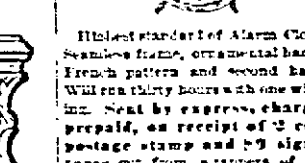
I, E. P. Brennan, County Clerk in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy has been compared by me with the original ordinance detaching territory from the town of Gagen, and attaching same to the town of Sugar Camp. That it is a true and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, as the same remains of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county, at my office in Rhineland, Wisconsin, this 15th day of July, 1900.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

Arbuckles' Coffee

Is the Standard of Coffee Excellence by which all Coffee Quality is Compared.

<p>No. 51 Dining Room Table Cloth.</p>  <p>Table Cloth, white with red stars, 12 x 18 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 60 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 53. A Dress Pattern.</p>  <p>12 yards. Pattern for dress, 34 inches wide, 38 inches long. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 100 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 56 Six Handkerchiefs.</p>  <p>Six Ladies' Pocket Handkerchiefs, 12 x 12 inches, colored borders, sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 55 Four Handkerchiefs.</p>  <p>Four Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, 12 x 12 inches, colored borders, sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>
<p>No. 52. Lady's Apron.</p>  <p>Blue quality white lawn, wide straps and fancy lace insertion. Size 22 x 40 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 25 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 54. A Pair of Window Curtains.</p>  <p>Each Curtain a yard wide two and three-quarter yards long. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 65 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 58. A Pair of Shears.</p>  <p>Of the best American make, 8 inches long. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 59. Razor made by J. R. Torrey.</p>  <p>The J. R. Torrey Razor is known as the best made in the United States. The printed guarantee of the manufacturer goes with each razor. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 25 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>
<p>No. 57. A Pair of Scissors.</p>  <p>Made by the best American manufacturer and well polished. 8 1/2 inches long. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 60. Lady's Belt.</p>  <p>Latest style, grain leather tan color. 1 1/2 inches wide, nickel plated buckle. Joints are covered with leather. One size fits ladies weighing from 110 to 130 lbs. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 61. Man's Belt.</p>  <p>Grain leather, tan color, nickel plated buckle and prong. When ordering give size of waist in inches. Belts run from 34 to 42 inches in length. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 62. A Carving Knife and Fork.</p>  <p>A first-class set, mounted with genuine buck horn handles. Knife blade 8 inches long. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 30 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.</p>
<p>No. 63. A Butcher's Knife.</p>  <p>Big fork blade, hard wood handle, good material and well polished. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 64. A Kitchen Knife.</p>  <p>With cut bread, slice ham and saw the bone. Serviceable, and should be in every kitchen. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 65. A Lady's Pen Knife.</p>  <p>Has two finely polished blades. Handle beautifully varnished in imitation of onyx. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 30 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 67. Picture Frame.</p>  <p>Cabinet size, brass, silver-plated. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>
<p>No. 66. A Gentleman's Pocket Knife.</p>  <p>Two-bladed knife made of best materials and mounted in workmanlike manner. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 40 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 68. An X-L Revolver.</p>  <p>Highest grade material and workmanship, 20 caliber, center fire, double action. Sent by express, charges prepaid by us, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 150 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.</p>	<p>No. 69. A Gentleman's Watch.</p>  <p>The "New Haven" is a watch of the ordinary size. Stem wind and stem set, dirt proof, nickel-plated case, solid back. Quick beat movement, highly polished steel pinions. Modeled after a standard watch, reliable time keeper. The printed guarantee of the maker accompanies each watch. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 90 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.</p>	<p>No. 71. Enamelled Alarm Clock.</p>  <p>Highest standard of Alarm Clock. Seamless frame, ornamental hands, French pattern and second hand. Will run thirty hours with one winding. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 75 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office as well.</p>

Arbuckle Bros.

Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

We are Often Told

That we are too particular in buying materials for our garments—over particular on many points—and that our customers will never know the difference or appreciate it. But we know they will. We know that goodness tells and that goodness tells and that nothing makes more lasting friends than clothes that give honest, good looking service to the buyer. We take no risks; we prove every piece of cloth; we buy from none but well tried makers. Call and get acquainted.

Rhineland Tailoring Co.

PAUL BROWNE

INSURANCE,

Over 500 of the finest residence lots in the city and many of the best business sites for sale. Time given purchasers who intend building.

Real Estate,
Abstracts,
Loans. . .

Only Abstract of Oneida County Lands.

Money Advanced on improved real estate at 40 per cent of its value on from 1 to 5 years time. 8 to 10 per cent.

VIVE HEADQUARTERS!

Have you seen the new \$6.00 Magazine VIVE at Ashtons? Mechanical Plate Changer. Registers number of Pictures. Exposed Plates may be removed without disturbing others by simply pressing button.

Everything Needed by Amateurs

American Self-toning paper always in stock. Try the Standard Dry Plate, the best and cheapest on the market, also the Seed Plates. Developer, liquid and power-form.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

THE FAIR

NEW LINE OF CROCKERY JUST RECEIVED ALSO LAMPS

and many other new goods. Prices are right. Call and see. I have lamps from 15 cents to \$5.00; Good white metal table spoons at 25 cents a set; the best parlor matches 250 for 10 cents; clothes lines 5 cts. clothes pins 10 per doz. A few plant jars and jardiniere left which will be sold at cost.

S. J. SEABURY, Duvenport St.

Spring Millinery Opening

SEE THE NEW STYLES IN HATS
AT MRS. J. G. DUNN'S.

Don't Let Beer Get The Best Of You!

—Get The Best Of BEER Which Is—

Rhineland Beer!

Rhineland Brewing Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO RHINELANDER NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER, WIS., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

CHEAP HOMES FOR ALL!

Get a Home in the Coming Farm
and Dairy Center of the State.

Good Soil, Good Water, Railroads,
Churches and Schools.

Read What Those Already in Here
Have Accomplished.

Come and Satisfy Yourself of the
Truthfulness of This.

Such Opportunities as are Here Offered are Seldom Found and a
Response Will be the Result From Those Who Read This.

Do Not Delay But Write or Come at Once
for Further Information.

The object of this article is to interest the reader in Oneida County, Wisconsin. That County offers to every man of small means, a comfortable home on his own land, a sure living, and gradually, as he clears and develops his farm, a competence against his old age. It offers the same opportunities for his children. We do not expect that the owner of a hundred acre farm, worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000 an acre, in Southern Wisconsin or Illinois or Ohio will sell his home and undertake the life of a pioneer in Oneida County. But in these states there are tens of thousands of men, farm laborers, farmers' sons and working people in cities and villages, who cannot reasonably hope to become the owners of the high-priced farms where they live. They have the hunger that we all have, for land of their own, but prices are so high that they cannot buy and ever make the land pay for itself. Reader, if you are one of these, we ask you to read this article carefully, for it is addressed to you in particular. If you do not come under these heads, if you either have a good farm or do not want one, we still urge you to read this article so that you can advise others who want what is here described—a low-priced farm and home that time and industry will make as valuable as those in your own neighborhood. And first a few words about the ONEIDA COUNTY FARM LAND COMPANY.

It is to the interests of the residents of a new country to see it settled up. The land owner knows that it will add to the value of his land. The merchant knows that it will bring him trade. The scattered farmers want neighbors, because that means better roads and schools. For these reasons sixty of the residents of Oneida County organized The Oneida County Farm Land Co. in December, 1898, for the purpose of assisting the more rapid settlement of the unimproved farm lands in Oneida County. This Company does not own an acre of land, and is not authorized to own any. It is authorized to act as agent for the sale of land, without commission, and to actual settlers only; to advertise the resources of the county and to show lands to intending settlers. It can spend money in these ways, but it cannot make any. For these reasons we believe that we can appeal to your confidence in what we say and do, to a higher degree than the land agent who has a direct money interest in his sales and who looks to his sales for his profits at once. We also look for a profit, but it is in the future, and we shall share it with the settlers whom we induce to cast their lot with us. Mr. Chaffee, the Secretary of the Company, is the Vice President of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, and is widely known throughout this section as indeed, are a large number

tion of the men forming this Company.

ONEIDA COUNTY

is situated about fifty miles north of the center of the state of Wisconsin. It is thirty miles farther north than St. Paul, Minnesota. It is a forest region. Until a little over a dozen years ago there was not a settlement in the county, and the only industry was the cutting of pine logs and driving them down the rivers to the saw mills. The building of railroads through the county brought the mills to the county and villages and one city of 5,000 people grew up around these mills and factories. Then the men working in these mills and factories saw that farming on the cheap lands, offered better advantages than working at day labor for even the relatively high wages paid in the saw mills, and they began to go out and settle on the land. The very considerable settlement on Oneida County farms, which has already been made, is almost entirely made by men who were living near the land, who watched other farms started and saw just what could be done on these farms towards getting something ahead and getting a living at the same time. Such men left wages of from \$1.50 a day upwards to become the pioneer Oneida County farmers. This is the best possible guarantee as to what can be done on these farms.

Oneida County, as we have said, was a forest country. It was densely wooded, but its forests were not all alike, and might be divided into three kinds—woods of pine trees alone; woods of mixed pine and hard woods and woods of hard wood alone. The soil varies with the kind of trees that grow upon it; and in addition to this upland growth there are spruce and tamarack swamps. Much the larger part of the pine in the county has been cut, as indeed, it has been throughout Northern Wisconsin. Another ten years will practically see the end of pine lumbering in Wisconsin. It follows that where there was nothing but pine trees there are now stretches of bare land, covered with stumps and bushes. This all-pine land is the lightest soil in the county. It has been settled on to a considerable extent, because it is the cheapest land and is practically ready cleared. About a third of the land in the county is of this kind in pieces of from one to six miles square. Where the pine was mixed with other woods and has been cut, the yellow birch, maple and hemlock are often so dense that if it were not for the occasional stumps, one would not think that anything had been cut away. Something over one-third of the county is timbered in this way. The remainder of the county is about equally divided between purely hard wood lands and the swamps before spoken of. The soil of the mixed lands and hard wood lands are both a loam, but the hard

wood soil runs more to clay. The swamp lands are scattered all through the county in areas ranging from a few acres to over a thousand acres. Their soil is, of course, very rich. The surface of the county is gently rolling as a rule. There are no high hills.

CLIMATE

Northern Wisconsin is noted for its healthy climate. Many sections of the United States have particular diseases natural to the locality—rheumatism, fever and ague, hay fever, consumption. Oneida County has none of these, and is a peculiarly healthy region. It is cold in winter—about the same temperature as at St. Paul—but the air is dry and bracing, and there are no high winds. In the summer it is seldom so hot as to cause discomfort. There are not, on an average, more than three or four nights in a summer when a man cannot sleep comfortably under a light covering. This cool and even summer temperature has an important bearing on butter and cheese making in the county.

RAINFALL

There is no item more important to the farmer than the rainfall. Oneida County is most fortunate in this regard. The rainfall has been recorded by the United States Government through this section now for over ten years. The average precipitation is about the same as the average of the state, but it is much better distributed for the use of the farmer than the average of the state. The precipitation in winter and spring is considerably less than the average for the state, but in summer and fall the rainfall is considerably more than the average of the state. This is due, probably, to the situation of the county midway between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, and to the prevailing winds at those seasons. Whatever it is due to, its effect is seen in the excellent condition of the pastures at a time when, so often, the pastures in Southern Wisconsin are dried up.

WATER

A glance at the map will show that Oneida County is a country of lakes and streams. Only the larger lakes are shown; hundreds of small lakes do not appear on the government plats. There are more lakes in Oneida County than in the whole southern half of the state of Wisconsin. Some of these lakes are quite large, and are noted as summer resorts, but the smallest of these bodies of water are not ponds, but are lakes of clear, cold water, with sand and gravel bottoms, and well stocked with fish. These lakes do not dry up in summer, and the water level changes only a few inches during the year. The lakes, streams and wells in Oneida County are all perfectly soft water.

There is no lime stone within a hundred miles of the county and the only rock is the primal granite. It is to the underlying granite that the numerous lakes are due. The water is unable to escape by underground water courses, as it does where the surface is underlain with sand stone and lime stone. Open wells averaging about twenty feet in depth afford an abundant supply of pure, soft water, but on the majority of the farms in the county, cattle will have access to lakes or running streams.

RAILROADS

Oneida County is unusually fortunate in its railroad facilities. There are but few counties in Wisconsin all parts of which are so accessible to a railroad station. The extreme northwestern part of the county is twenty miles from a railroad station, but more than one-half of the county is within less than eight miles of a railroad station. The C. M. & St. P. and two lines of the C. & N. W. cross the county north and south, and the "Soo" line crosses it east and west. In addition, there are three important branch lines in the county. The Oneida County farmer has a short haul to his shipping point. He has the benefit of railroad competition, and he has his choice of markets, east, west or south. Oneida County relies on her railroad facilities. We invite comparisons with other sections in this respect, and predict that this county will distance all other parts of Northern Wisconsin in rapidity of development on this account.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

Oneida County contains several villages of from one hundred to 700 or 800 population, and Rhinelander, the county seat, is a growing city of 5,000 population. These villages are all railroad towns, and, of course, afford post offices and trading facilities for settlers in the vicinity, as do similar villages in old settled communities. They also offer work, at good wages, to the settler who needs to piece out what his farm produces the first two or three years by a few months' work off the farm. Rhinelander is located at the junction of the "Soo" railroad and the Ashland division of the Northwestern road. It is the supply point for the logging business of the eastern half of the county. So far Rhinelander has afforded a home market for all the farm products in its vicinity except potatoes. Potatoes have been shipped quite extensively from the county for the past two years. For all other products the home market will not be oversupplied for some years to come, and so long as this home market is not oversupplied, and hay, feed, vegetables and dairy products have to be shipped in, prices will, of course, be higher than in Southern Wisconsin. This advantage is, of course, only temporary, but it will last several years yet, and it is during the first two or three years, while he is getting his start, that the settler needs all the help circumstances can give him.

Rhinelander is a thriving town, employing a large amount of labor, at prices higher than prevail further south, and many settlers who are not located too far from the city work in its mills and factories part of the year.

SCHOOLS

The settlers already on the land and opening up farms in the county number between 400 and 500. They are pretty well scattered over the eastern part of the county in groups or settlements. A liberal school policy has been pursued by these settlers, and there is probably no family in the county not within reach of a school-house.

The county pursues the policy of making reasonably small towns as fast as settlement will warrant. This does not mean the six miles square towns of the old communities as yet. But as good as a newly settled part of the county has 25 or 30 families in it, it is made into a town on the home rule principle that taxes should be spent where raised, and the people living in the community know best how and where the money should be spent. In many northern counties a different policy is pursued. The large land owners endeavor to keep control of taxation by maintaining large towns—only two or three to a county. This is a short-sighted policy, and is not the one pursued in Oneida County. The result is that Oneida County has good roads between principal points, and builds every year many miles of new roads. Its school houses are neat frame buildings, and good schools are maintained. Rhinelander has a good High School and nine churches, and in most of the villages there is either churches or services in some building.

With good schools in the neighborhood, city markets within a few hours' drive at the furthest, and living within hearing distance of the locomotive's whistle, pioneering is not much like it was when our fathers made their clearings in the West in the fifties.

We have endeavored to give you a general idea of the present appearance of Oneida County. If we have succeeded, you have in your mind a picture of a gently rolling country, covered generally with trees, cut up by many small streams, and dotted

with innumerable lakes. A country with good main traveled roads, and at intervals scattered through this country little farming settlements, each with its school house. These settlements are made up of small clearings of five, ten or twenty acres, with small but comfortable farm buildings, generally built of logs, that cheapest of building materials in a new country. Do you want to know more about this country? If so, you will want to know first about its

SOIL

The greater part of Oneida County has a soil, the equal in productiveness of any in Wisconsin. There are some poor lands in every section of country, and Oneida County is no exception to this rule. There are occasional stretches of pine barrens,—land covered with a scanty growth of stunted jack pine and sweet fern. And there are occasional stony stretches, often covered with heavy timber. The intending settler will have no trouble in avoiding such land. In an older country it would be cultivated, and would be worth more than the best land here, but where the best land is so cheap, there is no danger of the settler taking anything but the best. As has been said, the soil, as a whole, is a sandy loam running to clay in the hardwood lands. This soil is very productive, as the reader will see from the statements in the letters in this article, and the lighter soils have an advantage over the heavy clay soil found further north, where the country slopes down to Lake Superior. A certain amount of warmth and lightness in the soil fits it for earlier working in the spring, and brings the crop to earlier maturity. There is no part of Northern Wisconsin where farmers have been more uniformly successful than in Oneida County, and we believe it is proved that the soil is the best possible for the locality. We have spoken of the swamps. Many of these can be easily drained. Some of them have been turned over by forest fires so often that the spruce and tamarack, which once covered them have entirely disappeared, and they stretch for a mile or more, a level meadow. The soil of these swamps is a peaty muck, several feet in depth. Just what can be done with these swamps is a problem that is rapidly being solved. They make rich meadow and pasture lands at a small expense. After all, the proof of the pudding is the eating of it. We must judge the soil here by

WHAT THE ONEIDA COUNTY FARMER RAISES

It has been well said in this regard that anything which can be raised in Wisconsin can be raised in Oneida County. Wheat, and especially winter wheat, for snow comes early here, and rarely goes off before spring, rye, which grows unusually well for the same reason, oats, barley, all the grasses, and the small fruits, which grow wild in great profusion, where fires have run over the land—all these do well here. Fine specimens of the hardy varieties of apples, grown in the eastern part of Oneida County, were exhibited at the county fair in 1898. No locality can make a better showing for vegetables and root crops. Potatoes are a staple crop, and are the only crop the supply of which already exceeds the home demand. For the success of the potato crop in Oneida County we refer to the farmers' letters in this article, and to the following clipping from the Handbook on Northern Wisconsin, issued by the State Board of Immigration:

"THE SOIL ADAPTED TO POTATOES"

"The potato succeeds best in a soil that, while well supplied with plant food and moisture, is thoroughly well drained, and does not harden on drying,—in other words, in a fertile, sandy loam, the soil possessed by entire counties of Northern Wisconsin. Such a soil is of the easiest tillage, is rarely too wet to work, is readily seeded to clover when desired, and responds liberally to manures. Hundreds of square miles of such soil abound in our state that is so nearly level as to facilitate the use of all modern farm machinery, and that may be purchased at very reasonable prices. These soils are capable of producing potatoes of excellent quality, as is shown by the fact that the prices commanded by Wisconsin potatoes in the Chicago market are unexcelled by those from any other section of the northwest." Potatoes will always be a staple and paying crop in Oneida County.

CORN

Corn is not considered a sure crop as yet in Oneida County, although a considerable amount of flint corn is raised. In small clearings there is always danger of early frosts, and so far there is a tendency to use rye, which is a sure and good crop, in the place of corn. But the time will soon come, when the clearings are larger and more numerous, when this danger of frost will disappear. We quote again from the Handbook on Northern Wisconsin:

"It may be stated with every assurance of reliability that on the warmer soils corn can be successfully grown over much of Northern Wisconsin.

sin. Where the clearings of the settlers are yet small, with tall forests all about them, light frosts are quite common in August, and these are usually severe enough to nip the corn and prevent its maturity. These frequent frosts in the small clearings of the settlers have led to the conclusion in many cases that corn can never be grown on their lands. Investigations show that where large areas have been cleared from the forests, frosts are less frequent. Old settlers now living in Dodge, Fond du Lac, Calumet and other counties in this state tell us that when they first settled in these counties corn was quite frequently cut down by the August frosts, and that the belief was quite current in those times that these counties could never become corn-growing sections. Corn is now ripened in these counties with as much assurance of ripening as in Illinois."

But while it is adapted to all varieties of farming, Oneida County will be principally a dairying and stock raising section. Its special fitness for this lies in its abundant water and its summer and fall rains. We have already spoken of the water, the beautiful clear water lakes so numerous that nearly every farmer will have one, and the streams of running water. Every stock raiser will appreciate the value of this water. The even distribution of the rainfall and the absence of the hot, dry weather in the late summer which dries up the pastures farther south, keeps the grass growing and the pastures fresh till late in the fall, and the cool, even weather through the summer makes the milk more valuable.

Professor Henry, in the Handbook of Northern Wisconsin, speaks of the dairying industry as follows, and there is no part of that section to which his remarks apply better than to Oneida County:

"After careful study of all the conditions prevailing in Northern Wisconsin, the writer of this article is firmly impressed with the belief that this will some day become one of the great dairy regions of America, if only the people will bend their energies in the right direction, and concentrate their efforts upon the production of high grade dairy products. Let us look carefully into the requisites of a true dairy country, and see if Northern Wisconsin meets the demand.

First of all, there is that prime requisite for fine butter and cheese, namely, an ample supply of pure, cold water, everywhere accessible. Northern Wisconsin is unexcelled by any region in the great abundance of pure, cold water in her thousands of lakes, her many rivers, brooks and springs; indeed, the water supply will meet the requirements of the most exacting in its quantity, prevalence, purity and coolness.

The second requisite is an abundance of wholesome stock foods, in good variety, for summer and winter feeding. In summer time the dairy cattle of Northern Wisconsin will find in its pastures the finest of grasses and clovers, for the cropping. Red and white clover flourish, and timothy and blue grass pastures are as prevalent as anywhere further south. The pasture season for cattle is not so long in the far north by about a month as in the extreme southern part of the state, but while they last, these pastures are not excelled by those in any other part of our country, as we have ascertained by careful, close study of the turf of this region. For winter forage, the dairyman can provide an abundance of fodder corn, clover and timothy hay, pea straw, oat hay, root crops and silage from corn and clover. This gives him a list of coarse forage equal in variety and quality to that possessed by dairymen farther south in the state, and the abundance of these crops is only measured by the ambition of the farmer in producing them.

But dairy cows must have grain as well as coarse forage; here the northern farmer suffers nothing in comparison with dairymen elsewhere. Over much of the north Indian corn will ripen, giving that feed in abundance. Then there are oats, which give a sure crop of fine grain, and barley yields an abundance of grain excellent for cow feeding. The yield of peas at the north is far in excess of what can be gathered from this crop farther south, and pea meal furnishes a cow feed of the strongest character. The numerous railroads crossing Northern Wisconsin lead to the milling centers of Minneapolis and Superior, making it an easy possibility for dairy farmers to secure bran and shorts to supplement the grains grown on the farm.

THE WINTER KEEP OF COWS NOT UNDULY EXPENSIVE

The northern dairyman must feed longer in the stable and less on pastures than his southern competitor. To the novice this may appear a serious disadvantage; to the experienced dairyman it is nothing of the kind. Those dairymen who have had large experience in the matter of managing dairy cows find that winter feeding is as economical as summer pasturing, all factors in the matter being taken into consideration. If pasturing is so much cheaper than winter feeding, our dairy districts would, from the force of competition, be located in the milder tempered regions of the world; instead of this, we find the great dairies

districts located not where the cattle can roam the fields the year around, but rather where, during a considerable portion of the year, the ground is covered with snow and the growth of vegetation stopped by cold more or less severe. The best dairy regions are found in the extreme northern portions of the United States, in Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Finland and the mountains of Switzerland, all districts where the summers are comparatively short and the periods of winter feeding quite long. Let the farmers of Northern Wisconsin immediately and forever dismiss the bugbear of long winter feeding being disastrous or a permanent drawback to successful dairying.

The final question of markets for dairying products remains to be considered. With good manufacturing towns located all over the northern part of our state, and great mining and shipping cities found on the lake borders, and with trunk line railways crossing the region in every direction, the dairyman of Northern Wisconsin has nothing to fear concerning markets. Let him make the fine dairy goods his opportunity makes easily possible. In sufficient quantities to satisfy buyers, and no trouble will come in finding markets at good prices for all he may produce. After carefully examining the whole problem on the ground itself, studying the few dairy cattle found at the north, noting the possibilities of the pastures and the abundance of winter feed guaranteed by the fertile fields and good summer climate, the abundance of the water and the purity of the atmosphere, the writer believes that there is no serious hindrance to Northern Wisconsin developing into a dairy country of the first magnitude.

PRIVATE DAIRYING.

"Where a country is quite new and the settlers much scattered, the dairy farmer must take care of his milk in some way, and this necessitates the home manufacture of butter. For raising the cream a spring house can be utilized in some instances, but usually it is better to locate the little dairy house close beside a good well, which will furnish an abundance of pure, cool water. With proper care, the butter can be made in the private dairy, and this will always find a good market in the villages, lumber camps and towns about, or it may be shipped to the commission market. We know of farmers in Northern Wisconsin who are shipping butter a thousand miles to private customers."

CHEESE.

"It is not asserted at this point that good cheese cannot be made in Southern Wisconsin, and even in Illinois. It is affirmed with emphasis that Northern Wisconsin can and will some day produce enormous amounts of cheese, which for quality cannot be equalled by that made farther south. The most nutritious of grasses, the coolest of waters and the temperate sun of summer are all necessary for the production of milk which shall go to make cheese carrying the purest flavors, and Northern Wisconsin has all of these in a marked degree. This adaptation to the production of fine cheese is a heritage to this region from which it can never be parted. It is as valuable to our new north as are the gold mines to Colorado or the coal beds to Pennsylvania, and when Northern Wisconsin shall have been occupied by an intelligent people, and its cheese industry properly developed, there will millions of dollars flow into this section each year from the sales of this one line of dairy products."

DRAWBACKS IN DAIRYING.

"We have already referred to the alleged difficulty of dairying due to the shortness of the pasture season, and shown that this objection is really not a serious one. The winters of Northern Wisconsin are long and cold, but they can be overcome or made to work no serious harm if the dairyman will only make use of the natural opportunities about him. Every dairyman must see that his cattle are housed in warm stables, which are well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, and the pioneer of limited means need not allow his cows to suffer any more than those of his well-to-do competitors. At the north logs can be cut in the woods, which cost him nothing, and from these, convenient and very comfortable stables can be built at an insignificant cost aside from labor."

PASTURES.

"A practical farmer will readily realize that a country in which timothy, Kentucky blue-grass and red and white clover flourish, is a natural pasture region, and such is Northern Wisconsin. The prudent farmer will, as early as possible, cease selling hay from his lands and devote a portion of his former meadows to pastures; this plan will enable him to keep more stock and to furnish them time fed instead of forcing them into the woods to live on what they may find there. Stumps do not trouble in pasture fields and grass grows among them as well as anywhere. By embarking early in dairying or sheep rearing the settler will have need of pastures. Often where the fires have burned over the wood lots the lands are so cleared from brush and the sun shines in so freely that grass seeds can be sown which will spring up without difficulty and make fine pastures. There are at this time hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Northern Wisconsin, carrying more or less dead timber which can be converted into good pastures at a merely nominal cost. This conversion will accomplish much good, for by turning the lands into pastures live stock can be supported and these animals will keep down the brush and seedling trees which, if allowed to spring up will again convert the districts into a wilderness. Those who are considering the purchase of lands in Northern Wisconsin will do well to hunt up these 'burned districts' with

a view of securing large pasture areas at the mere cost of leaving the grass seed."

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON SHEEP.
"The effect of a cold climate on the fleece seems to favor its density and the production of a fine fiber. One effect of a cold winter climate is to produce a dense coat of wool carrying considerable yield; a more important feature is the influence of cold winter weather on the healthfulness of the sheep. Sheep, in northern countries are less subject to contagious and parasitic diseases than those in warmer regions. The effect of a cold climate is favorable to the thickness of the fleece and also to the production of grease or yolk in the wool, and both of these add materially to its weight. Nearly all contagious and parasitic diseases depend on dampness or warmth of the climatic conditions."

ABOUT WINTERING SHEEP.

"It is often asserted against the northern countries that the expense of winter feeding is too great to make fattening stock profitable. This statement is usually accepted without being challenged, but consideration of it will show that it has not the force usually applied to it. One acre of pasture will carry three sheep over a summer's season, under average conditions; if allowed to produce hay a similar acre would likely return 2 1/2 tons of hay which is sufficient for at least ten sheep during the winter season. On the basis of acreage, more sheep may be carried through winter conditions than can be during summer conditions, so that the winter is not necessarily unprofitable in sheep feeding."

"Lands adapted to general farming are, in most sections, well wooded and as a consequence they are not yet available for sheep farming, until they have been partially cleared. There are some sections that have been cleared in places by the fire and the lumbermen so that it will be an easy matter for sheep to obtain a living on them, and at the same time assist in making the clearing permanent. Where the trees have been chopped down and everything removed but the stumps, it is not a hard matter to get a good catch of grass and it is in such instances that sheep show the most adaptability for helping the pioneer farmer."

Oneida county produces all the varieties of grasses, and for the production to the acre we refer again to settlers' letters, asking the reader to remember that the summer rains that keep the pastures fresh, ensure a good second cutting of clover. Hogs, sheep and poultry all pay well. Just remember that forty acres of Oneida county land, costing from \$20 to \$100 will keep as many sheep as forty acres in the old communities costing \$3,000, and it is easy to see why Oneida county farming is profitable."

So long as the home market is not oversupplied eggs will bring from five to seven cents a dozen more than in southern Wisconsin.

TIMBER.

We have not mentioned one of the important products to the settler, the timber now growing on the land. All of this timber is of value, for hard wood and hemlock saw logs, for tan bark and for cord wood. These do not bring, and will not be expected to bring, very high prices. For instance, in January, 1909, Oneida county paid \$2.51 per cord for three hundred cords of green birch and maple cord wood for its county buildings. This price, however, enables the settler to realize good wages and something more while clearing his land, and the same is true of timber that is suitable for logs."

We speak elsewhere of the exhibits at the state fair. The county has a

COUNTY FAIR.

each year on neat fair grounds adjacent to the city of Rhinelander, and the exhibit at this fair for the past two years has attracted wide attention. The exhibits are not, and would not be expected to be, as numerous as in a thickly settled community, but the whole range of agricultural products was well covered in 1909 and it was the universal verdict that those exhibits taking prizes were at least the equal of anything in the same line that the parties had ever seen. As an illustration of the range taken by the exhibits it might be mentioned that there was a fine exhibit of tobacco, something that the society had not anticipated and had failed to provide for in the premium list."

Finally, we invite the reader's attention to the two following letters written for publication in these pages. We feel that when we have offered the testimony of these gentlemen as to the desirability of Oneida county for a farm and a home, it is not necessary to say more.

Feb. 17, 1909.

Wm. C. Ozden,
Rhinelander, Wis.

Dear Sir:—
I am in receipt of your recent favor asking me for my opinion concerning Oneida county and its adaptation to agriculture. In reply I beg to say that I know of no place that can excel your property in the production of grass, both timothy and clover and all small grains. I believe also that by wise selection of varieties corn can be successfully grown and ripened in your section, particularly if care is taken in the selection of a dry warm soil."

I have for years been impressed with the fitness of that region for dairy work. Blue grass, timothy and clover seem to spring up almost indifferently wherever a bit of sunlight can gain access. You have also a very steady and salubrious summer climate. This fact makes you eminently well fitted for the production of cheese and I think the first cheese on the continent will yet be produced in Northern Wisconsin."

I am strongly of the opinion that dairying and possibly sheep raising to a certain extent promises the quickest returns in cash for a section of the country formerly as heavily timbered as your own. All that is necessary is

to cut off the timber, let in the sunlight, sow a little grass seed and you have a pasture in a year's time. The cows will harvest themselves and by the aid of cheese factories transform it into cash at once. By intelligent handling of corn fodder, even on a stumpy ground, you can grow a winter forage for cows and in this way the new settler can get a cash crop in the quickest manner possible."

It would be my policy were I living in your country never to sell a spoonful of grain but to feed it to live stock and by the aid of a silo and other appliances keep as large a number of cows as possible."

I trust you may be able to induce many new settlers to settle upon the excellent lands of Oneida county. Yours truly,
W. D. HOARD.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Madison, Wis., February 4th, 1909.

Dear Sir:—
Referring to our conversation the other day relative to farming in Northern Wisconsin, permit me to add the following. During a residence of over eighteen years in the state I have had charge of the College of Agriculture. In that position it has been my duty to carefully study and so far as opportunity offered foster the development of agriculture in our state. It is my especial desire to see our agricultural people embark in those industries which the state is particularly suited to and which will bring good returns for capital and labor. Some years since I made a special study of the northern part of our state, devoting much time thereto and going over matters very thoroughly. Every county was visited and its soil, water and agricultural possibilities studied and considered. I was particularly struck during this journey of examination with the great possibilities of this region as a home for a farming people who may come to us with limited means."

When one makes a home on the great plains of the west there is often a scant supply of water, while fuel is high priced and lumber very scarce. Difficulties often prevail in such districts, and then the settler has not even the food necessities of life for his subsistence. In northern Wisconsin we have a healthful climate with no malaria or fevers natural to the region. The water is abundant, cold and wholesome. There is fuel for everybody for the gathering. Lumber is cheap, and if one cannot make himself a house and barn of boards, the logs can be cut and good buildings constructed at only a nominal cost for extra materials required. We have never had a season in Wisconsin that a person living on the land could not at least grow all of the food his family requires."

Grasses and clovers flourish in our new north to a most surprising degree. It is not uncommon to find fields of pure timothy that have stood from six to ten years, yielding crops of grass which grows four or five feet in height. The best and tallest timothy I have ever seen growing anywhere was found in Northern Wisconsin. Red clover also grows well and yields abundantly. White clover and Kentucky blue grass creep in everywhere along the road sides and by-ways and through the woods, wherever the sun strikes the ground. Root crops are at home in our new north. The finest of potatoes, rutabagas, beets, etc., are to be found here. The potato industry is already of mammoth proportions and our shipments will increase in coming years by millions of bushels annually. This is one of the money crops for the settler."

Indian corn does not as yet flourish well in many parts of the north. However, when the settlers' clearings are larger and the land has warmed up through cultivation, I believe corn will be grown quite generally for winter forage, and in many places it will be regularly planted for grain production. Flint corn will certainly do well on the warmer soils and yield abundantly. Oats yield heartily, and barley and spring wheat turn out fair crops. When the people who may think of settling in Northern Wisconsin will look into the matter a little they will see that farming is carried on extensively at points far north of northern Wisconsin, as for example, Michigan, Canada, British Columbia, etc."

The two lines of animal husbandry which will flourish in northern Wisconsin as the country settles up are dairying and sheep husbandry. Because of the abundant grasses and clover for hay and pasture, the clear, pure cool waters, and the healthful climate, dairying and especially cheese-making is particularly suited to this region. Northern Wisconsin equals northern New York and Canada in the opportunity offered for the making of cheese and millions of dollars income awaits our settlers in that region as they develop this most promising industry. I look for the establishment of hundreds upon hundreds of cheese factories in our new north within the next decade, and desire to go upon record for this statement. Already cheese factories are established at many points and doing splendidly. Buyers recognize that the further north they go in the state the cleaner favored and the more attractive generally becomes the cheese. The hot, damp weather in midsummer in the southern part of the state and further southward prevents the production of milk in that district which will produce cheese equal to its northern rival."

Next to dairying sheep husbandry is the great coming industry of our new north. We all know how prosperous sheep farmers are in Canada, and we can find them in northern Wisconsin. The clovers and grasses which are so favorable for feeding the dairy cow are equally helpful with the sheep. The lands from which the timber has been removed are soon covered with grasses and the sheep can feed upon these. Hay can be cut in the clearings, and this with roots and grain will support the flocks in winter. In warm log farms the lands can be dropped in

March and be ready for the market any time from August on, according to demand."

With cheese, butter and wool from the cow, wool and mutton from the sheep, and with an abundant harvest of potatoes, the farmer of northern Wisconsin because of the many railroads and his nearness to good markets is in a position at once to support himself by his labor in the clearings and field. There is no long haul required on the railroads to market his products, and usually well built population cities are near at hand."

The settler should understand that not all the lands in northern Wisconsin are of high quality for agricultural purposes. There are poor lands there which one had better avoid, at least for the present when good lands are still so cheap. The next generation perhaps may take up our poor lands and endeavor to farm on them, but there is no need of anticipating their troubles. I urge that settlers take out good land for the present at least, remembering that forty acres of good soil are easily worth 150 of poor for farming purposes. With plenty of good lands yet available at low prices there is no need of one making a mistake in this particular. In view of all the facts I believe there is today no place in the United States which offers so many advantages to families that are willing to work hard and intelligently in building up a home as in northern Wisconsin, and I believe that every such family that is induced to locate in our state has not only given our commonwealth an advantage by their coming, but has received in return the best help it is possible to receive. Very respectfully,

W. A. HENRY,
Dean College of Agriculture and Director Agricultural Experiment Station.

PRICE OF LAND.

Farming lands in Oneida county can be had at all prices from a free gift to ten dollars an acre, and the land that is given away is often worth as much as the highest priced land. There are government lands, state lands, county lands and lands held by individuals. The government lands can be homesteaded. These lands have already been pretty well picked up, but there are still good homesteads to be had in the county. They are at a considerable distance from Rhinelander and the principal villages, however, and the settler had better not come here with his mind fixed on getting a government homestead and nothing else. There are 5,000 acres of state land in the county, much of it as good as any land in the county, and some of it quite convenient to villages. Oneida county owns over 20,000 acres in the county and gives it away to actual settlers. For particulars about their land the reader is referred to the article on another page by Mr. S. S. Miller, who has charge of this land. The great body of land is, of course, owned by individuals. There is over 100,000 acres of good farming land owned by individuals awaiting settlement in Oneida county. Inside of the next twenty years these lands will be the homes of over 4,000 prosperous families. These lands cover the entire county and vary in price from fifty cents to ten dollars an acre. The price varies partly according to the fertility of the soil, partly according to how far they are from town, and in the case of those held at the highest figure, largely on whether the owners really wish to sell or are holding them for a higher price. As low as lands still are, prices have nearly doubled during the last five years. Many owners who own considerable tracts are willing to sell every other farm at a reasonable figure and will hold the alternate farms for the higher price which they will bring when the tract is partly settled. The intending settler must remember that all timber valuable for lumbering is secured at so much per thousand feet and the value of the timber is added to the value of the land, and to a certain extent the same is true of cord wood. The timber on the land can be sold standing and very often is so sold, so much per thousand feet for the logs and so much per cord for the wood, so that in making prices on the land it is figured as worth so much per forty until the timber, and then the value of the timber, the stumpage, as it is called, is added."

It is not possible in an article of this kind, even if it were desirable, to give lists of lands and prices, for lands are being sold and prices are continually rising and changing. The best way to put it is that the Oneida County Farm Land Co. has 10,000 farms on which it can locate settlers at once, the prices of which for this year are from \$40 to \$100 for each forty-acre tract. These lands are all fertile, are from two to twelve miles from town, are all timbered more or less, and the difference in price is largely due to amount of timber and distance from town. The intending settler should come himself, or if he cannot, should combine and send some one whose judgment they can trust to look these lands over, weigh their several advantages and decide upon a location. Whatever the price of the land may be, the reader should remember that a very small part of the timber standing on the land, when taken to market, will pay for the land."

The hard book on northern Wisconsin as this is to say about the advantages of timber on the land. "Northern Wisconsin is almost unoccupied by farmers today because of the heavy forests which have heretofore covered the lands. Even now settlers are slow in coming into this country in comparison with its worth because they dread the very considerable labor necessary in clearing up a farm from the woods. Let settlers, especially those with limited means, compare making a home in the woods with that on the prairies, and they will find every factor in favor of the woods farming. The settler on the prairie must be satisfied with one crop a year and, we all know, this one crop even, is by no means certain. However anxious he may be for work, there is enforced idleness for six months, during which time about all that can be laid by in

the other part of the year has been consumed. Our woods farmer can grow such crops as his cleared lands will permit in summer, and if those are not sufficient for his wants there is always employment for the industrious in the winter time at wages which, while they may not be high, are still sufficient to bring support to the family, and thus prevent the incurring of debt, which should be carefully avoided by all persons making a start on the farm."

The thoughtful settler in Northern Wisconsin will rejoice at the abundance of timber about him, well realizing that it is through its timber resources that this country offers an opportunity for sure and safe home building."

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of payment vary with the owner. State lands are cash. Many owners will only sell for cash. Other owners will sell for a quarter or a third cash. The Farm Land Co. will show the intending purchasers their lists, with prices and terms, and show them the lands, and out of all the different kinds and prices and terms the settler can not fail to suit himself. We feel confident that every man who comes here looking for a home will find just what he wants and will stay with us."

One word more, we do not explain the necessary steps in applying for a government homestead or entering as a settler on state lands because the Farm Land Co. will attend to those details for the settler who selects government or state land, and these services, like all services rendered, will be done without charge."

COST OF BUILDINGS.

One of the great advantages which Oneida county offers to the settler is the cheapness with which he can supply himself with comfortable farm buildings. It is true that there are a good many frame farm houses in the county, and a few of them are as large and expensive as will be found in the older settled communities. But the majority of our settlers have log buildings. Lumber is as cheap in Oneida county as it is any place in the United States, and the settler who has three or four hundred dollars to put into a house can have a frame house if he wants one, but log buildings are so cheap and so comfortable, that most settlers who have money enough to build a frame house prefer to put it into clearings and stock, and those who have not the money are well contented with log buildings. There is no warmer building than a well built log house, and when hewed smooth on the inside and the crevices plastered neatly with the hewed surfaces, it is as neat a wall as any housewife could ask."

Many settlers, probably three quarters of those now in the county, built their first houses only one story high and with half windows. Such a house does not cost, exclusive of labor, much over twenty-five dollars. But unless the settler is very short of money and has to figure very closely, it is probably better for him to build a larger and better house at once. We believe that one of the most important items to the intending settler and one of the things in which he will take the most interest is his home and its cost. Lumbermen, as a rule, build several log buildings every year in their logging jobs, and they know what log buildings cost. For that reason we asked Mr. J. D. Day of Rhinelander, an experienced lumberman and logger, to submit a detailed estimate of the expense of a good log house. His estimate is as follows:

COST OF A LOG HOUSE.

Oneida County Farm Land Co.—
Gentlemen: The following is an itemized estimate of the expense of putting up a good, comfortable log house, 16x24, 12-foot sides; a story and a half house, hewed inside and with good matched floors; best quality shingles and tarred paper on gables and under roof. Such a house is as warm as any house can be made, and will last without repair for from twelve to twenty years. A barn of the same size will cost one-half as much. I have placed everything at an outside figure, assuming that the man who was building it was not used to the work, and could not work to good advantage as a man with experience in such work. I could build it for three-fourths of the amount of my estimate. As will be seen, the expense is about half for material and half for labor. If we do not count the labor, but assume that the settler does the greater part of the work himself, and that on the parts which he can not do alone his neighbors help him, and he helps them in return, the actual outlay for such a house would be less than \$15.00.

2 men 1 1/2 days cutting logs	
2 men 2 days hauling logs	\$6.00
2 men 2 days hewing one side	9.00
2 men 2 days rolling up	11.00
2 men one day chinking	18.00
2 men one day plastering	4.00
1 barrel of lime	1.10
1 man one day hewing floor joists	4.00
4 windows, 4-light, 12x24	7.50
2 doors	2.00
1000 feet of flooring, No. 2 fence	12.50
D. & M.	
100 feet No. 2 boards for roof and gable ends	9.50
6000 Extra Star A. Star shingles	12.00
120 pounds of tarred paper	2.25
Nails, hinges, etc.	2.50
Cost of laying floor and boarding log roof, gables and shingling roof	15.00

\$117.37

J. D. Day.
Thus we see that for an actual outlay of not to exceed \$100.00 the settler

can provide himself with a comfortable house and barn, which will last him until he is able to build according to his taste. And so long as human nature is human nature, it is a matter of some importance that his house will be as good as his neighbors'."

If we have interested any reader in Oneida county as a future home, we would suggest that he discuss the matter with his neighbors and friends, and endeavor to get others to join him in seeking a new home here. No man wishes to be very far distant from neighbors, and it is pleasant, of course, to have old friends or acquaintances for his neighbors. Neighbors mean friendly help in many ways; they mean convenient schools and better roads. Of course, no settler will locate where he has no neighbors. If a man comes alone he will locate near people already here. He will be at one disadvantage. He must pay more for his land. Every house built, every field cultivated, adds to the value of the adjacent land, and the land owner puts the price up accordingly. Where several families locate at once, they can choose a location several miles from any settler and form their own community and have their own school. In this way they get in on the ground floor as to prices, and, while this is not all important where all land is cheap, still a saving of fifty or a hundred or two hundred dollars means just that much more to put into stock and improvements. Another and important advantage in several families coming together is that they can club together and send one of their number, at a small expense to each, on a preliminary trip to look the country over. We do not advise a man to move here without having first looked the country over personally, or had some man in whose judgment he has confidence do it for him. This is not because we have any doubt as to what the country offers, but we know that the same country does not suit all men. To arrive a farm out of the forest means work, and before a man undertakes the job he should size it up and be sure that he has the work in him. We can not do better on this point than quote again from Professor Henry's Handbook:

"CLEARING A FARM FROM THE WOODS A LABORIOUS TASK."

First of all, let it be distinctly understood that clearing up a farm in a wooded country is an undertaking requiring much hard labor extending over a period of years; the amount of material in the shape of trees, living and dead, together with the brush, stumps and undergrowth, is often sufficient to make one's heart grow faint when he thinks that the entire removal of this great mass is necessary before an ideal field can be secured. There are people who from nature or previous training can enter our wooded districts prepared to cope with the difficulties at hand without fretting in the least, and undertake the work in such a manner as to insure success from the beginning. Others who do not understand what clearing up a farm from the woods means may fancy it an easy task as they sit reading this book, and looking at the many views it carries; actual contact with the problem may dispel this illusion and cause them to grow faint-hearted and give up in despair. No one should make the venture of home building in the new north before he has carefully counted the cost in the beginning and looked clear through to the end."

As an offset for all the difficulties and discouragements of home building in the woods, the settler should note that there are some points strongly in his favor even in the beginning. First of all he is sure of a comfortable house to live in, since one can be secured at an insignificant cost for all of the materials required; second, he has about him an abundance of fuel to keep him warm during the cold winters. Again, there is the best of water in abundance for his own use and the rainfall is so abundant and generally so well distributed through the growing season that he has no more to fear from drought than do farmers in the other eastern states. The farms in northern Wisconsin will always be small, and this means neighbors near at hand as soon as the country is somewhat settled, and with the influx of settlers comes good schools, churches and other community advantages. When figuring out how slow must be the progress in making a fine farm out of the wooded districts, the settler must take into account all of these advantages, which are not promised to him who settles in prairie regions still offering lands at about the same price as ours."

STARTING WITHOUT MEANS.
The people who are thinking of settling in northern Wisconsin represent all degrees of means for making a start. Not a few are men with families to support who have practically no money with which to purchase lands; let such understand that hundreds and thousands have settled on lands in our state in past years and that all of this class who were thrifty and hard working, have been able to secure a piece of land and made comfortable homes, while many have reached positions of independence."

There is still room for thousands of able-bodied men having families but without means, in northern Wisconsin, provided only they and their families are of the right material. It must be plainly understood that whoever succeeds in farming at the north without money in the beginning must be possessed of the other capital, a sound healthy body and a willingness to do hard, manual labor and much of it coupled with pluck and determination. The pioneer with a family to support must have a wife who is economical and helpful and the children must be willing to lend a hand as soon as each is able to be of help, though even in but a small way. All settlers, no matter how poor, are sure of the bare necessities of life if they come among us, provided they are temperate, willing to do hard work and for a time forego all approach at luxuries. A log house or one made from the cheaper grades of lumber must serve as the first dwell-

ing, and the furniture must be simple and the food, while substantial, must be of the plainest and least expensive kind. Further, all of the food that can possibly be raised on the farm must be procured there instead of purchased from the store."

Of course there are good lands in Oneida county which are not heavily timbered, because the timber has been removed, but the stumps remain, and where a man expects to make his farm himself, it will be years before he can expect his farm to look like the smooth, stumpless fields to which he has been accustomed in the old, settled communities. So, we repeat, the homeseeker should either come himself to look the land over or send some one to examine it for him before purchasing or going to the expense of moving here. If half a dozen neighbors can combine and send one of their number to represent them all, the whole expense divided among them will not be more than four or five dollars apiece.

THE NECESSARY CAPITAL.

The reader who has followed us thus far and realizes the advantages which Oneida county offers to the homeseeker, is asking by this time how much capital the settler needs to make a start. This question is partly answered by what has gone before and in part by the settlers' letters which follow. In general it can be said that if a man has fifty dollars and his household furniture after he reaches Rhinelander he is not too poor to make the start, and that he more he has above that the better. But the man who reaches Rhinelander, or the station nearest his future home, with his household goods and \$500 is in position to make rapid progress toward a farm. The man with fifty dollars must secure either a government homestead, county land, or land which he can buy on time without any cash payment. This can be secured, and the Oneida County Farm Land Company will see that he gets it. The fifty dollars will build him a small house and move him into it, and he will have a few dollars left to live on until pay-day, for the settler starting on so small capital must work for wages a considerable part of the time. He must have something to live on until he gets a clearing made and begins to raise a crop. He should come here in the spring so as to have a good garden and good potato patch the first summer. They will be half of his living. He will find all the work he wants at good wages. He will gradually get his land cleared and get some stock. In a few years he will be comfortably situated with no need to work off his own land, and he can see his property growing in value every year. The writer was told a short time ago by Mr. D. McDonald, a lumberman, who lived in Wausau many years, of a German who came to Wausau in 1862, with a wife and two small children and less than \$50. He purchased on time a piece of land ten miles out in the woods, with no road near it. Hiring a man with a yoke of cattle, in three or four days a log house was built. The settler then made two trips on foot with his wife from Wausau to his home, carrying blankets, dishes, a sack of flour and a few other provisions, and most important of all, some garden seeds and half a bushel of potato eyes. That was the beginning. When the panic scared the bank depositors in 1893 this settler had a good farm with good buildings and well stocked. Each of his children had a good farm near him, and he had over \$25,000 in one of the Wausau banks. All this made as a farmer in the woods from less than \$50 start. By pluck, hard work and economy this record can be repeated in Oneida county now. The man with some money has the advantage in that he can get a start at stocking his land at once. Stock should be brought with the settler when it can be done. Oxen are the best teams to start with. Fencing costs nothing, and stock will take care of itself at once.

For all we have but one advice. Come and see this country. Come, if possible, in June or July, when you can see what crops are raised here. If you cannot come then, come any time when the ground is not covered with snow. The Oneida County Farm Land Co. will be glad to show you the country. They will send a man who knows the country to show you such lands as you wish to see. If you decide to purchase, they will attend to all of the details for you, for which you might otherwise need to employ a lawyer. Whatever the Oneida County Farm Land Co. does for you will be done without charge. No man who wants to own a good farm and is willing to work for it can afford to pass this opportunity by. If there is any point on which further information is wanted we shall be glad to correspond with you.

THE ONEIDA COUNTY FARM LAND COMPANY.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
Chas. Chaffee, Secretary.

LANDS OWNED BY THE COUNTY.

The lands in Oneida county were originally entered by the people in search of lumber and the single purpose of parties taking them up from the government was to get the timber growing thereon.

It naturally follows, that when the timber was cut off and removed, the purpose for which the lands were originally purchased was accomplished, and the owners being lumbermen and not tillers of the soil, abandoned the lands and paid no more taxes on them. In this way, and for this reason, a large quantity of these lands, from which the pine timber has been removed, have reverted to the county.

About two years ago, the County Board appointed a Commission to take charge of these lands, and to dispose of the same for the benefit of the county at their discretion.

The Commission took up the matter at once, and organized as the Oneida County Land Commission.

Mr. John C. Curran, a pioneer of the county, lumberman and farmer, was

selected President of the Commission. Sylvanus Kelly, also lumberman and farmer, was elected Vice President, and Sam S. Miller, lawyer and real estate dealer, was elected Secretary.

It was the first work of the Commission to go over the title of the lands held by the county on tax deeds and to perfect the title in the county. It next formulated a plan by which it might place the lands to which the county had perfected title, in the hands of actual settlers at as small a cost to the settler as possible.

We have been working along these lines for about eighteen months.

TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES.

The county now owns about 20,000 acres, almost one government township of land, to which the title is good, and upon which settlers can make improvements safely, so far as the title is concerned.

These lands are scattered over the county—they are not in a single locality and do not comprise a single tract, but lie in small quantities in the different government townships in the county.

Being scattered over such a considerable area—the lands, of course, vary, very considerably in their character, and in the nature of their soil.

Some are practically level, others hilly and broken. Some are high sandy ridges—others low, swampy swales. Some are covered with scattered hardwood, basswood, spruce, tamarack and hemlock. Some of them have nothing on the surface except pine stumps and undergrowth. All of it is well watered—all of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes, with the right kind of treatment.

The Land Commission are selling these lands at from 20 cents to \$1.25 per acre, price within the above limits depending on the location of the lands and upon the character of the land.

FARMS GIVEN AWAY.

They are also giving to people who desire to locate on these lands and improve them, a very liberal contract, by which an actual settler can obtain eighty acres of the land for nothing, except what it may cost him to make the required improvements.

These contracts are substantially as follows:—First—The settler agrees to go on to the land selected by him within six months from date of the contract and to build thereon a suitable and comfortable house, and to live in the house as his home.

Second—He agrees to clean up, break up and put into crops, within four years, at least ten acres of the land selected.

Third—He agrees to pay the taxes assessed and levied against the lands after the date of the contract.

Now these are very simple provisions, easily understood, and easily performed. The house required is just an ordinary frame or log house which shall be sufficient to give warmth and shelter to the settler and his family. No size is stipulated, no ornamentation is required. Elsewhere in this supplement will be found a maximum estimate of the cost of such a house, and we venture the assertion, that a settler who will do the work himself can reduce the estimate cost at least 40 per cent.

The cultivation required is such as is usually done in a timber country. It does not mean that the settler must clean his ten acres absolutely clean or that the ten acres must be cleared in any particular place on the eighty, or all in one continuous tract. It means simply that there must be in all ten acres cleared within the four years so that it can be cropped. It is not expected that the settler will remove all the stumps which may be on ten acres or all the trees, should there be trees, but that he shall in a general way clean up and remove fallen and down timber and undergrowth sufficiently to allow the plowing and cultivating of the lands to the extent of ten acres.

Now for the making of the improvements above mentioned the county or its part agrees with the settler, that at any time after the date of the contract, when satisfied that the improvements specified have been made, it will convey the full title of the land to the settler.

This method of taking land has two advantages over the government homestead method, viz: the settler is not required to live on the land any certain length of time, but can complete his improvements and get his deed at any time he may choose within the four years—again, it does not cut the settler off from the right to take up more land after he has proved up and got his deed on his first selection.

There is also a further advantage to the settler provided he should select land adjacent to other county land, in this, that the county will make him a very low cash price on the adjacent land and he can purchase it to enlarge his farm.

The Land Commission does not claim that the county lands are the best lands in the county, or that they are as good as the lands owned by private individuals, generally speaking. Though, of course, there are some of the lands owned by the county which are as good as any lands in the county.

We have no lands, however, which lie in close proximity to Rhinelander; taxes are very generally paid on lands both good and bad, within a radius of six miles of Rhinelander, so that the county does not get title to them—but it doesn't follow that the best lands are in the vicinity of Rhinelander. On the contrary the best hardwood lands in the county are from twelve to twenty miles from Rhinelander.

So that if a settler wishes land near Rhinelander he will find plenty of it, but he must acquire it by purchase and he can purchase lands so situated at a very reasonable price on most liberal terms.

CONVENIENT TO RAILROADS.

While the lands belonging to the county do not lie in the vicinity of

Rhinelander, they do lie for the most part in the vicinity of some of the railroad, none of these, in fact, being more than twelve or fifteen miles, and the most of them within five or seven miles of a good railroad line.

Good roads have not been very generally laid and built through the county except main traveled roads between principal points, and as a matter of fact, under the present system of highway laws it is not possible for roads to be built in a country where there is no settlement. There are old logging roads, and tote roads built by the lumbermen, which might be improved and made to do duty until such time as a locality is sufficiently settled to demand public highways to be built by the towns.

Selections cannot be made by correspondence. It is necessary for the intending settler to see the land he selects; in no other way can he be satisfied with his selection.

We have sometimes suggested, that when there are several persons in one community who wish to get county land here, that they unite and select some one of their number who is trustworthy to come here and look up lands for all, in this way the expense to each person will be nominal.

Another thing is necessary, and that is to have a competent surveyor or woodsman go along with the settler to locate the lands. No man unacquainted with the lands in this county can locate himself. It is a trade by itself as much as any other. We do not attempt to locate settlers. We give the land and that is all the county can afford to do. We will, however, do all in our power to get a competent man to go with settlers to select land, and we can generally find such a man here who will go for a reasonable compensation.

An intending settler should as a general rule come to Rhinelander, get a list of county land in some locality which seems satisfactory to him, employ a good woodsman and go out to the lands and look over carefully and thoroughly all the lands on his list—then make his selection if he finds that the lands suit him.

He should not come here for this purpose between the middle of December and the middle of April following, as during this season of the year the ground is generally covered with snow, so that an examination of the soil is difficult.

It is even better to come in the summer, as it is then possible to visit farms already opened and so get an adequate idea of what can be done in this country in the way of raising crops.

In other portions of this supplement the character of the soil, fertility, etc., of the lands, and the kind and adaptability of crops has been fully and fairly dealt with.

We wish only to say in relation to this—that crops adapted to this climate can be successfully raised on any of these lands.

We mean to say, too, that all kinds of root and forage crops are adapted to this climate, and can be produced in abundance.

It is for this reason that settlers should come here with the intention of engaging in stock raising and dairying. This may not be practicable at the outset, but the settler should keep in view all the time, that this country is adapted to live stock, and that it will be necessary to the ultimate success of his efforts to put live stock on his farm.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

The Land Commission in connection with the County Board of Immigration, for the purpose of showing the people of the state that this is an agricultural country have made two county exhibits at the Wisconsin State Fair.

One of these exhibits was made in the fall of 1897, and one in the fall of 1898.

These exhibits included all crops usually raised on a farm. Premiums were received on potatoes, which showed higher markings than any other potatoes on exhibition. Also premiums were received on other root crops—rutabagas, beets and carrots, markings on which averaged as high as any on exhibition.

These exhibitions have conclusively shown that Oneida county can produce crops of vegetables, grass and potatoes which are unequalled by any other county in the state.

In conclusion we wish to say that Oneida county contains within its borders a half a million acres of unoccupied lands, eighty per cent of which are capable of cultivation.

These lands are generally cheaper than any lands in the state. Can be had by actual settlers on most liberal terms. In fact, a settler can get all of the land he needs upon practically his own terms.

No such opportunity has ever before been offered to people of small means to obtain land, as are now being offered here.

We want young, hardy men and women to come here and open up this country. We do not advise people who are past the meridian of life to come, as the hardships of pioneer life in the wilderness require the vigor and strength of youth to achieve success.

But we contend that to the young and hardy there is a field here for work, which if carefully and frugally followed will lead to a fair competence.

We don't want rain-bow chasers. We want those who come here to settle, to know that there are years of hard work before them; that there is the virgin soil of a timber country to subdue before results can be obtained, and that it requires patience, effort and muscle to do this.

It has been less than five years since settlers began to open farms in this county, and the results have been all that could have been expected.

New people are coming every year and the settlement of the county is making fair progress.

But we have so much unoccupied land, that we can take care of many more. We can take care of all who are fit to cast their lot with us.

We have an equalled water supply.

We have a labor market in the winter, which will provide work for the settler at fair wages when he cannot work on his land.

We have good railroad facilities provided by three lines of railroad intersecting the county.

We have a good timber supply for building and fuel.

With such advantages, as these a settler who is willing to work, who is thrifty and frugal and enterprising, ought to be successful here, and we have many examples of such settlers at the present time.

We have tried to give in the foregoing all the necessary information to enable intending settlers to form a clear and consistent opinion as to whether they wish to investigate the advantages we offer, and to put them in possession of facts which will assist them in making such investigation.

The Land Commission will cheerfully furnish any further information in its power, and letters on this subject addressed to the Secretary will be promptly answered.

Oneida County Land Commission.

By Sam S. Miller, Sec'y.

Rhinelander, Wis.

Rhinelander, Feb. 17, 1899.

Dear Sir:—Four years and a half ago I took a government homestead of 160 acres, six miles southeast of Rhinelander. I had a family, ten dollars in money and an ax. I put up log buildings, a small house and a stable 20x20, 14 foot sides. My buildings cost me \$50. I have since built an addition to the house that cost \$30. I have 35 acres cleared, 20 acres stumped, fit for any kind of machinery. There is a hay meadow on a creek that runs through my land that cuts seven tons of hay, and when I get the willows cut out and get it all cleaned up it will cut 10 tons. Where the stumps were light, my eleven-year-old boy and I with a team stumped two acres and a half in three weeks, so that it was perfectly clear. I have a span of horses and three milk cows. Eight acres of my clearing is pasture. Last year I raised 12 tons of tame hay, 250 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of potatoes (on one acre), some beets, carrots and such things. I have near neighbors and am a quarter of a mile from a school house. Will land with no pine on it is worth from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre around me now. There was considerable pine on my land and I would have more cleared, but I have been busy cutting the pine. Have cut over 100,000 feet. Before I went on the homestead, I worked in the mills in Rhinelander for a number of years. I have done a good deal better on the land.

JAMES CANNON.

Oneida County Farm Land Company,

Gentlemen:

I am perfectly willing to make a statement for the publication that you speak of. I bought 160 acres of land about a mile and a half south of Rhinelander five years ago. It was on a main road, and a very nice piece of land, and I paid \$12.00 for it. I still think it was a good bargain. There was about two acres cleared on it, and no buildings of any value. A good part of the land was covered with hardwood timber which cut twenty cords of wood to the acre. At the time I bought this stumpage was worth about fifty cents a cord. Such stumpage as near town as that was worth a dollar now. I got over a dollar out of it by keeping the wood a year. I got \$3.50 a cord for most of it, dry, in town. I have now one hundred acres cleared, twenty-five of it clear of stumps. I consider that which is clear of stumps to be worth thirty dollars an acre. Last year I raised 60 tons of hay, timothy and clover mixed, worth \$3.00 a ton in Rhinelander; 550 bushels of oats, worth 27 cents in town; 47 bushels of rye; 120 bushels of good dent corn worth 25 cents; 400 bushels of potatoes which averaged me 40 cents a bushel. They were very early. Potatoes generally averaged 25 cents. On a measured acre not stumped I raised 225 bushels of potatoes. I had 20 acres in pasture besides the 60 acres of woods. I pastured from 20 to 30 head of my own, and in addition pastured cows from town. I got \$125 for pasturing these cows. That is just the pasturing. As soon as the timber is cut off here you can sow grass seed on the land without plowing, and scratch it in a little and it makes good pasture. I have a large log barn, 25x50, and water has not frozen in it this winter, although we have just had two weeks of weather 19 below zero.

I think this is the best country for the poor man in the world. In the winter, all the time he does not want to work on his own land, he can get good wages. Wages, this winter, are from \$20 to \$25 a month and board and \$1.00 a cord for cutting hard wood.

I think farmers starting in here make a great mistake if they get horse teams. It takes too much to feed them, and they do not have work to keep a team busy on their own land. A yoke of three-year-old steers cost \$50, and will do all of a settler's work for a number of years. They will keep themselves in summer and do a fair amount of work besides, and four acres of hay will keep them through the winter. The settler can turn them into a lot at any time for more than they cost him.

JOHN HESS.

Dated Feb. 15, 1899.

February 16, 1899.

Dear Sir:—Nine years ago I entered a government homestead four miles north of Rhinelander. My buildings were built of lumber, and cost me \$120 all together. I did not have any money, and bought the lumber on credit. I am living in the same buildings yet. Have built a root house since that cost me \$50. Three years ago I bought a 40-acre hay marsh, three miles from my farm, for \$150. It is pretty well covered with willow. When the willows are cut off it will cut 100 tons of blue joint hay. Last year I had 10 tons of timothy hay and 22 tons of marsh hay. I had 50 bushels of spring wheat of an acre and a half. I had 400 bushels of potatoes of 20 acres. I had 45 bushels of onions, 10

bushels of rutabagas, 25 bushels of carrots, 250 bushels of dent corn, 600 head of cabbage that averaged 10 pounds a head. I have two horses and five head of cattle. I have 20 acres cleared, but not stumped. I am out of debt. About half of my clearing is pasture. I would have more cleared, but I am sixty years old, too old for hard work.

JOHN LABBY.

Oneida County Farm Land Company,

Gentlemen:

I am glad to give you my experience to show how well farming in Oneida county pays. Nine years ago I bought a hundred and twenty acres a mile and a half south of Rhinelander, on the Merrill road. There was a little improvement on it, but not to amount to much. The wood was pretty well cut off, but it was not stumped. I have never done any work on the land myself, having other business, and have hired everything. From the first, the land has a good deal more than paid for the work put on it in clearing it up. I now have the whole 120 cleared, not a stump on it. I have employed one man the year round and another for four months in the summer, and this help has stumped it at three times when there was nothing else to do. When hard wood stumps are four or five years old, two men and a team will clear an acre a day. Oxen are the best team for the settler until he gets a pretty good farm cleared.

In 1897 I cleared \$1,650 off the farm. I did no work myself, hired my help, bounded and kept an exact account of what was paid out. I have not disposed of all my 1898 crop yet, but shall clear more than in 1897. In 1897, my rye, of which I had twenty acres, went thirty-five bushels to the acre, and my potatoes, of which I had ten acres, went 50 bushels to the acre. In 1898 I had 1,400 bushels of potatoes, which was 240 bushels to the acre; 80 acres of rye, mixed clover and timothy, yielded 200 tons, and averaged \$1.50 a ton in Rhinelander; 1,500 bushels of oats and 4 acres of good dent corn. Besides pasturing my own stock, I pastured horses for parties in town, and that brought me in \$150. A man who did his own work would, of course, make a better showing. I have good buildings, a good residence for myself, with hot and cold water and all the modern conveniences, and a good farm house for my hired men. My farm was the first farm of any size cleared up in the county, and I am rather proud of it, as showing what can be done here. I know what the settlers are doing here, and I am satisfied that there is no better place for a man to get a home. I might add that in 1897, I took the first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair on oats, rye and potatoes raised on this farm.

Yours truly,

DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 20, 1899.

Dear Sir:—I took a government homestead of 160 acres about six miles southwest of Rhinelander, in 1892. I didn't have a cent ahead. I have now got 40 acres cleared. Have good log buildings that cost about \$150, a house 16x24, 15-foot posts, and a barn 15x25, 14-foot posts. Have a span of horses, two cows, five hogs, and some chickens. Last year I raised 12 tons of hay on 8 acres. Had 12 acres of oats went 43 bushels. Two acres of rye and two of peas and some potatoes. I am satisfied with the way I am getting along.

ALBERT RADTKE.

Office of Brown Bros. Lumber Co.,

Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 21, 1899.

Gentlemen:—Shall be glad to give you the facts about our Tamarack Lake farm, and believe they show how well farming pays here. We have a tract of land about 1,600 acres, on the Eagle River road, ten miles north of Rhinelander, from which we have cut the pine. It is still well timbered with hemlock and hard wood. We had an old set of logging camps there on Tamarack Lake, and made it a sort of headquarters for supplies when we were logging in that vicinity. We had to keep a man or two there to watch the camps and the stock which we turned out to run in the woods there in the summer, and we had these men clear a little ground and put in potatoes. The results were so good that we decided that there would be money in a farm there, and six years ago we started to make one. We have now 1,600 acres fenced, 100 acres cleared and 10 acres stumped. Have a good frame house that cost \$500, log stables for 40 head of stock, a barn 40x50, ice house, pig pens and other small buildings. Have considerable wild meadow which we are working into timothy by burning it over and sowing timothy. Last year we raised 150 tons of hay, half of it tame, 1,600 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of corn, both early dent and flint, 200 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of rutabagas and 250 bushels of mangold wurtzels. Our principal crop, however, was hogs. We had 100 hogs. They had the run of the woods and 8 acres of clover, 4 acres of rape. We turned them out May first and put them up October 15th, and they had very little feed except the pasture. They were good, fat pork when we put them up. The woods here furnish good pasture. For thirteen years we used oxen in our logging. Did not use them in the summer. We would turn them into the woods May 1st and take them up about November 1st, and they would always be fat. On October 25, 1898, we shipped fifteen head of oxen to Chicago that had run in the woods all summer and had no grain. The stock yards men said they were the fattest grass fed cattle brought into Chicago that year. Nine of them were taken for export, which showed what their condition was. The wild land where our farm is, is worth about four dollars an acre. We are getting a dairy herd started on the farm, and are making the best of butter. This is a great dairy country. The lakes are cool and fresh, and the pasture and the hay crop here can't be beat.

I think the same here is important to the settler. A man can always catch a good mess of black bass or pike in a few minutes at morning or night in one of the lakes that is sure to be on or near his land. Deer are plenty.

ful. I think they are thicker than they were fifteen years ago, before the country was settled at all. A settler can count on getting one or two in the season. Birds and rabbits are plentiful. The main roads here are as good as in any country. I drive the ten miles from Rhinelander to this farm in an hour and a quarter.

Yours truly,

A. W. BROWN.

Rhinelander, Feb. 17, 1899.

Dear Sir:—

Four years ago I bought 160 acres of cut-over pine land four miles north of Rhinelander. I had only a few dollars at that time. I bought the land on time, paying \$375 for it. I did not pay anything down on it, and have not paid anything on it yet, but I do not owe anything else. All my improvements are paid for. I have fifty acres cleared now, and good buildings worth from \$500 to \$1,000. My house is frame, 21x25, 16-foot posts, with kitchen 16x22. I have two barns, one 20x30 and the other 25x42. All my buildings are framed and well finished. My cleared land is not stumped. Last year I raised 150 bushels of spring wheat. It went 20 bushels to the acre. I had 70 bushels of peas, 250 bushels of oats, 15 tons of hay, 100 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of onions, 50 bushels of beets, 500 head of cabbage, 200 bushels of dent corn, 10 bushels rutabagas. I have a span of horses, two cows and four hogs. I have not sold any wood. There was no hard wood on my place. I am satisfied with what I have done so far, and I shall do better right along.

FRANK STEWART.

ANOTHER MOSQUITO FLEET

Navy Department Will Form One For the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The navy department is taking steps toward the formation of a mosquito fleet for the Philippines. The conditions now prevailing in Luzon indicate that for a long time it will be necessary to maintain a strict police of the coast and inland waters. For the inland water, especially, the department will need some very light draught boats. For this work the big ocean tug that formed the mosquito fleet that operated around Cuba during the blockade, and of which the government has a number, are now being looked over with a view to just this service. Some of them are on the Pacific coast. The department has figured out a coast voyage that will take them up the Alaska coast, coaling at Sitka, Unalaska, Cook's Inlet and so down through the Aleutian islands to Hakedoto, the northern point of Japan. Thence they can make the run across the China sea down to Hong Kong and thence to the Philippines. It will be about a two months' voyage, but one that can be made safely. Spain had a large fleet of these small gunboats and torpedo gunboats, admirably suited for this work in the Philippines, but Spain has recently sold 13 of them at Hong Kong. It is possible some of these vessels may be repurchased by the government, in case they were in good condition and can be had for the reasonable sum. The tugboats destined for Philippine service will be armed with an abundance of machine guns and with heavier rapid fire guns up to 6 or 8 pounders.

TRAPDOOR SPIDERS.

The Curious Ways That These Insect Monsters Construct.

A curious species of insect is the trapdoor spider, whose nest consists of a tube excavated in the earth to the depth of six or eight inches. It is always lined with silk, and it is closed with an ingeniously constructed door. One sort of door closes into the nest like a cork in a bottle, another is as thin as a piece of paper.

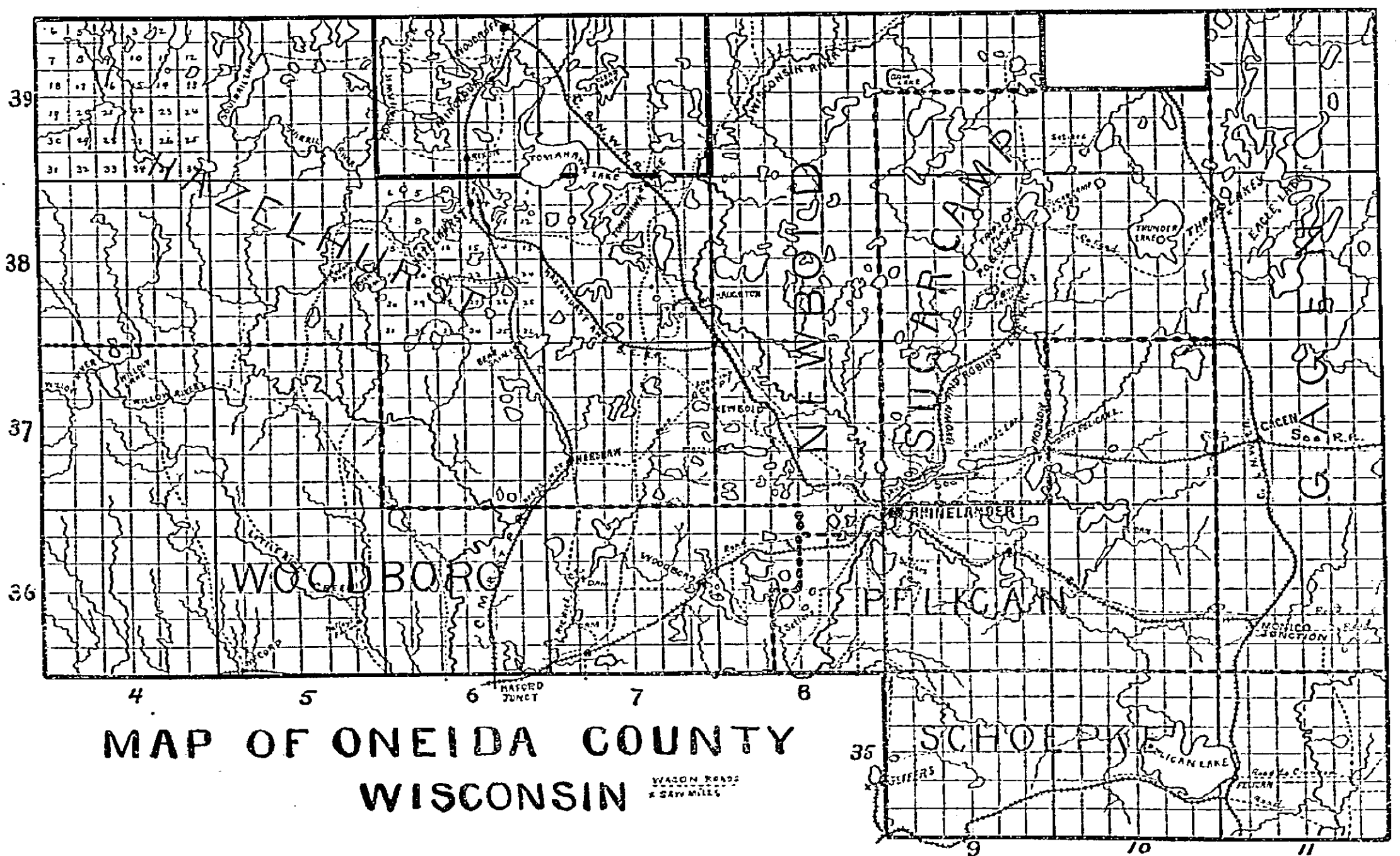
In all cases the door opens outward, and when the nest is placed, as it usually is, on a sloping bank, it opens upward, so that there is no fear of its gaping. The object of the trapdoor is to conceal the nest, and consequently it is always made to resemble the general surface of the ground. Sometimes, however, an enemy attempts to open the door, and then the inmate braces its legs against the sides of the nest and holds it as fast as possible.

Still other spiders have inner doors besides outer, so that if their first defense be carried they may have another behind which to retreat. More curious still is the ingenuity of the branch trapdoor—that is to say, a door that opens from the main tunnel of the nest into a side branch, which the stranger could discover, since there is nothing to distinguish it from any other part of the main nest. So, then, if an enemy should effect an entrance the lawful occupant of the nest can quietly slip into the side branch, close the door and there remain in security while the intruder wonders what has become of her.—Our Animal Friends.

A Fountain of Ants.

The house I was then occupying was a bungalow, and, as is the case with many bungalows, the inner walls were constructed of merely sun-dried bricks, and in the recesses of one wall a colony of white ants had established a nest. It was evening. I heard behind me a buzzing sound. I turned, and from a hole near the bottom of the wall I beheld a fountain of young white ants ascending. They reached the ceiling, and then the descent commenced. They alighted by thousands on the table and there stood off their wings. In a few minutes the cloth, the plates, the glasses, even the lamp shades, were covered with the little white feeble crawling creatures. The fountain of ants continued to play for at least ten minutes. When, next morning, the door was swept, the wings that the ants had shaken off filled a large basket. What became of the ants themselves I cannot say.—"Haunts and Habits of an Indian Official."

CHEAP LANDS IN ONEIDA COUNTY WISCONSIN.



Lands Near Thriving Villages and Towns.

WRITE TO ONEIDA COUNTY FARM LAND COMPANY,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

THE STORY TELLER

Antonio and Gabrielle

CHAPTER I.

PALERMO was not yet awake. Her eyes were still heavy with the night's slumbers, though here and there a shutter was flung open as the donkey-cart rattled past.

In the streets the gray mist of the sea still lingered, but the sun was struggling through the clouds and the golden glow of the red-roofed houses gave promise of a glorious day. The girl in the cart rubbed her eyes as she raised her head from the blanket and smiled:

"We will have a good day, Pietro," she said.

Pietro nodded, and hit the donkey with the whip. It mattered little to him whether or not the sun shone, even if it were the day of Palermo's street fair. Wine tasted as well in the tavern as under the trees, and he knew the donkey could find the road back to Castelmonte though the clouds poured rain all day.

But the girl bubbled over with happiness. She sniffed the damp air and began to sing. Pietro scowled. Finally, as they came upon a square and he drew up to let the donkey stick his nose in the fountain, he said:

"I will go to the tavern, Gabrielle. You can walk to the plaza."

With that the girl jumped to the ground and took the basket he handed to her. Across the square she walked, then down a narrow street and, again turning, the boulevard, already decorated with flags and streamers, lay before her.

A few early arrivals like herself were there. Nearly all were girls, and they, too, carried baskets. Here and there a man was stretching a gay awning over the street or dusting his wares.

Gabrielle kept on her way until she reached a little shop, where a pleasant-faced old man was taking down the gratings. As he caught sight of her he came down from the bench and kissed her on the cheek.

"You are early, Gabrielle," he said.

"I have come an hour before you said to that I might help you," she answered. And, taking off her straw bonnet, she began to fly about the place, changing this vase into a new light and placing the little pieces of statuary along the shelves so that they would show to better advantage. She talked in a merry way as she moved about, and the old man smiled as he watched her. He was proud of this niece of his; proud of her pretty face, which always brought cus-



"GIVE ME ONE KISS" HE INSISTED.

tomers to his shop, and prouder still of her love.

As the morning progressed, the crowds began to gather in the plaza. Fairday in Palermo is a gala event. Every man and woman puts on his and her best, bright with ribbons and decorated with flowers. They walk about in the morning, looking into the booths and eating sweetmeats. In the afternoon there are cock fights, and Punch and Judy shows and fencing bouts. Much wine is drunk, and as evening comes on there are brawls and fights at the tavern.

This day was like all other fair days. By nightfall the streets were full of roysters. But Gabrielle did not hesitate to start out alone when Pietro failed to come after her.

From the tavern came shouts and songs, but she did not heed. Straight into the drinking-room she went, and there, sure enough, was Pietro, sleepy with drink, but trying to keep his eyes open, so that he could pour more of the stuff down his throat.

Gabrielle pulled him by the sleeve. He looked at her in a dazed sort of way, but made no effort to rise from the table.

"Pietro, it is time we were starting," she said. "It is late, and it will take us three hours to travel the road in the dark."

Pietro still stared vacantly. But the others at the table were not so stupid when they saw a pretty girl. One of them caught Gabrielle by the wrist, and, drawing her toward him, tried to kiss her. She screamed and struggled to break from him, but he held her.

"Come, now, little one, give me one kiss," he insisted.

"Pietro, help me," she cried. Pietro did not move.

But from another corner of the room came unexpected aid. A boy dressed like a goatherd ran up. In one hand was his whip, and with it he struck the trunkard in the face. With a cry of rage, the fellow sprang up, releasing Gabrielle's arm. The boy stepped aside as he sprang at him, and, sticking his foot out, tripped him so that he fell sprawling on the floor. A moment later the boy had seized the girl and they were running from the place.

In the tavern yard were many trees and in their shadow they sat down. Both were panting, but more from excitement than exertion. They said nothing for a time, but listened to the men in the room they had just left. They were quarreling. They cursed each other in angry tones, and finally the click of steel told the pair under the trees that they were fighting. There was a cry of pain, an oath or two, and then from the tavern door the brawlers ran, falling over each other in their drunken haste to escape from the place. Then all was still. The boy spoke after a little.

"Shall we see what it is?" he asked the girl. He took her hand and they walked to the door. There was no living person there. The benches and tables were overturned; broken glasses were strewn over the floor, and in the center of the room upon his back and with the blood streaming from a dozen wounds lay Pietro. The girl began to sob. Her companion tried to comfort her.

"It is useless to cry," said he. "Come, I will take you home."

CHAPTER II.

High on the hills above Palermo is Castelmonte. It is a ruin now and no one has lived there since Marquis Doraizi died, ten years ago. But at that time it was the oldest and one of the grandest castles in Sicily. Travelers always visited the place, as they do yet, but then the marquis was always there to receive them and to serve a great dinner under the trees.

It was to this place, upon whose lands her father was a tenant, that Gabrielle and her cavalier came just as day was breaking. No one was yet astir and the girl showed the boy where to put the donkey and cart. Then he followed her to her home, a cabin on the hillside.

There was excitement enough when Gabrielle's parents learned what had happened. It was useless to weep, for Pietro was not worth much. And here was somebody to take his place—not so big and strong, perhaps, but he would grow. As Gabrielle said he had saved her and wanted him to remain, a place was given him at the table and he was shown to Pietro's bunk in the shed. Thus it was that Antonio became a member of the household. After that he took the sheep out to their pasturage in the morning and brought them back as the sun was falling like a golden meteor into the Mediterranean.

The vineyards were not then ready to give out their harvest and Gabrielle had little to do. She used to wander out upon the hillside, where Antonio was watching and talking to him. It was beautiful there. For hours they would lie on the grass and look up into the clear blue of the heavens or watch Mount Etna as the little line of black smoke curled through the air and finally vanished. Many confidences were exchanged there, and Gabrielle promised the boy that when they were a few years older the priest in the chapel should marry them and they would have a cottage of their own.

Then there was a war and Italy was filled with armies. It was not for long, but when it was all over there was much trouble caused by bands of men which had been organized in the war. Gabrielle's father was a member of one of these societies. He violated some oath and was compelled to flee for his life. For many months he hid in the hills, occasionally visiting his family.

One night he came to them and said he was going to America. He kissed them good-by and started for a seaport town. That day his body was found alongside the road to Castelmonte. He had been stabbed in the back. Gabrielle and her mother did not remain in Sicily after that. The mother had relatives in this country, and four years ago she left her Italy and came to the United States. Antonio, homesome and heart-broken, was left behind.

CHAPTER III.

The other day a train from Chicago brought a car into the Union station that was filled with emigrants. They were bound for New Orleans, and they had nearly four hours to wait before their train left. They spent the time in the Midway, walking about or sitting on their bundles. Shortly after six o'clock another train bearing emigrants rolled into the train shed. They mingled with the earlier arrivals, and many found old friends whom they had not seen for years.

Near the baggage office, however, sat a young man who took no part in the conversation about him. He seemed to take no interest in what was going on.

Two women, one well along in life the other many years younger, walked down the Midway. They looked at the emigrant who sat apart from the others. He, his attention attracted by their stopping, looked up. For a minute there was no word spoken. Then, with a glad cry, the young woman rushed up to him and, flinging her arms around his neck, began to kiss him.

People on the Midway stopped and wondered. They did not know that Gabrielle and Antonio had met again.

It was not a long story to tell. Gabrielle went to Chicago with her mother. She wrote to her old home, but none of her letters were ever answered and she ceased to write. She and her mother, she said, had decided to go to her uncle's home in New Orleans.

"Then you are going away from me so soon?" asked Antonio.

"I suppose I must," said Gabrielle. "It is not necessary," answered he. "I am going to Chicago. I have work there. You might go with me."

Gabrielle looked down at the pavement. "Yes, if you want me."

Of course, the girl's mother objected, but Antonio finally won her consent, and she decided to return with them. And in the list of marriage licenses issued in Chicago last Tuesday appear these names: Antonio Martini, 1122 West Halstead street; Gabrielle Costi, 1122 West Halstead street.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Nothing Like the Commercial Growth of the United States in the History of Nations.

In an address before the New York Press association, at its forty-third annual meeting recently, Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, touched upon the effects of the late war with Spain upon our commerce and industries in the following impressive words:

"One of the remarkable statements of Mr. Mulhall, the British statistician, in his work on 'The Wealth of Nations,' was this: 'If we take a survey of mankind, in ancient or modern times, as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States, in this present year, 1907.'"

"Mr. Mulhall proved by his statistics that the working power of a single person in the United States was twice that of a German or Frenchman, more than three times that of an Austrian and five times that of an Italian. He said the United States was then the richest country in the world, its wealth exceeding that of Great Britain by 35 per cent, and added that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed forty-one millions of instructed citizens."

"Should Mr. Mulhall revise his figures to-day, the differences would all be in favor of the United States, for in the past twelve months we have demonstrated the superiority of our manufacturers in every direction, and our ability to cope successfully with questions which have heretofore been handled exclusively by the older nations is recognized by all the world."

"The four years that have intervened between the time of your meeting at Lake George and to-day have been years of great events and achievements."

"I said at the Lake George meeting that 'one of the inevitable results of the war between Japan and China would be the opening to the commerce of the world of fields heretofore unknown, perhaps the richest on the globe,' and in urging the members of the New York Press association to do everything in their power to secure to the United States a portion of the great commerce to be developed between the western nations and these two old countries of the world, I asked three questions:

"'Shall the grain in China and Japan be harvested by machines manufactured along the lines of the New York Central, or will the manufacturers of England and Germany supply them?'"

"'Shall the fires in Yokohama and Tientsin be extinguished with engines built at Seneca Falls, or will France and England send their fire engines to Japan and China?'"

"'Will the locomotives, to haul the fast mail trains between Yokohama and the interior of Japan and through the rich valley of China, be built at Schenectady or Dunkirk, or will our oriental friends and neighbors in the Pacific buy them of our English cousins?'"

"I predicted that active efforts toward the extension of American commerce by commercial bodies, supported by a liberal and broad-minded policy on the part of our government, would undoubtedly secure to the United States the blessings that come from a great and varied commerce, and I said that the New York Press association, and similar associations all over the country, could stimulate a public spirit that would insure the important results outlined."

"At that time we had no idea that a war between one of the old nations of the earth and our young republic would be fought; at that time we had no idea that American manufacturers would be furnishing locomotives to the English railroads, as well as Japanese, and no one thought four years ago that American bridge builders would go into the open market and successfully compete for the building of a great steel bridge in Egypt; nor that in so brief a time American engineers would be building railroads into the interior of China from the most important seaports and furnishing locomotives by the score to nearly every country on the globe."

"In a letter from a friend in Tokio, Japan, written only a short time ago, there was this significant sentence: 'You will be interested in knowing that I have hanging on the wall of my office a framed picture of your Empire State Express, and we expect in the near future to be hauling a Japanese Empire Express with an American locomotive.' They have now in Japan nearly 100 locomotives that were built in the United States. In Russia they have over 400 of our locomotives, and nearly every railroad in Great Britain has ordered locomotives from this country since the beginning of the war with Spain."

"In this connection it will be interesting to note in passing that the second American locomotive was built at the West Point foundry near Cold Spring, on the Hudson river, and was called the Best Friend, and from that day to this the locomotive has been one of the best friends of all our people."

"Prince Michel Hilkoft, imperial minister of railways of Russia, Las, since his visit to the United States a few years ago, constructed a train on much the same lines as the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited."

"Only a short time ago, at the request of one of the imperial commissioners of Germany, the New York Central sent to Berlin photographs of the interior and exterior of our first-class and other data in relation to the operation of American railways. Several other countries have asked for similar information, and there is a general waking up of foreign nations on the subject of transportation, brought about mainly by the wonderful achievements of American railways."

CAMPFIRE STORIES

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

"Trot! Gallop! Charge!" he yelled. Forward they left. With ver-gathering might, to crush that wall of steel.

O'er fallen horse and dying man; Onward they swept.

The guns on the height above Screamed in their wrath—Burst in their gunner's hands, striving to burst their loads.

Hurled death and hail before. Clearing their path.

Next, with a swelling roar, Small arms belched smoke. Daring like angry dogs, felling the foe like logs.

Many men slept that day. Nor one awoke. Nearer the horsemen surge. Now reach the slope. Forward they dash, so free—man to man, knee to knee.

One lift with battle arm. One lift with whoop. Then death himself comes down. Smiles on the fray.

One dread, soul-splitting crash—Death can afford to laugh! Fells his wings over all. Leaves them away.

—London Sketch.

A SOLDIER WITHOUT SERVICE.

The Story of His Peaceful Career of Enlistment Under Both Flags.

At a select dinner party in the Morningside settlement one of the topics was the late civil war. The man who gave the dinner was properly modest until one of the guests asked him:

"Were you in the war?"

The host replied that he was in it in a way that he despised.

"On which side?" was asked.

"Both sides," and the answer naturally startled the curiosity of all present.

"I lived in Missouri at the time. To be explicit, in St. Joseph—it was always called St. Joe. The town was a hot-bed of secession. The only outspoken free-soil man in the place in the beginning of the trouble was a long-haired chap who was a picture maker. They didn't call him an artist, because he was from Massachusetts. The first defiant act to the government in St. Joe was the capture of this man for his opinions. We slashed his sunny locks, put him in a skiff, and told him to row for the Kansas shore opposite."

"I do not know how many southern regiments were enrolled in St. Joe. But there were more than from any other part of the state. The population of the town was composed of families from Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky. There were several lays in most of the families. Sent Joe always had the name of having more boys than any other town on the river. Nearly all of these boys enlisted in southern companies."

"I was the only boy, in fact the only child in our family, and I was full of fight. Like most boys of my age, I had



a sweetheart, and she was a rebel, and her brother was a southern soldier, and my first impressions of a woman's will dates from her ultimatum that if I loved her I would fight for the south. But, gentlemen, this is not a love story."

"My preceptor before the war was A. W. Slayback. I mention his name because he was afterward a conspicuous soldier in the confederate army, and after the war he was a most successful lawyer in Missouri, and was killed in an altercation with Col. John A. Cockrill, later of New York. Slayback instructed his recruits in the woods. All his pupils who were able to do soldier duty enlisted in his company. By some sort of strategy I managed to get into the camp. The company started to the front. Price was moving on Lexington, where Col. Mulligan held a federal post. The call was made for help. The Missills, as the Yankees were called, were to be driven from the sacred soil of Missouri and thrown into the river. The Slayback company went out in the night. After the second day's march a man who was Slayback's political and masonic friend, had a confidential talk, the result of which caused a reduction of one in the ranks. I shall not go into details. A father, with his youngest son, left the camp and returned to St. Joe."

"A year later, maybe longer, Sent Joe was between two fires. The Kansas Jayhawkers pillaged and scared one day and the Missouri bushwhackers came in on the following day and they pillaged and scared. There was this difference, gentlemen, between a Jayhawker and a bushwhacker—the former carried the union flag, the latter the confederate flag. But the aim of both was the same."

"There is a horse in this story. The animal was mine and a pet. It fell into the hands of the Jayhawkers. That was

an invasion of the southern rights of our family. The result of that theft was the consent of my family to contribute one recruit to the southern cause. I was the victim. There were few if any regular confederate troops in Missouri at that time, certainly none holding a post. They were scattered in the southwest, and kept on the move. To reach any detachment required tact and some money. The state was overrun with federal troops. While I was endeavoring to dodge through the lines near Springfield, Mo., I was captured. I should have gloried in that, perhaps, if my captor had not been a German cavalryman who was unable to speak English except when he had occasion to swear. He had a flow of profanity that made my southern blood congeal.

"I was sent to St. Louis. I was a prisoner of war. I was in Gratiot street prison, a place which became famous in Missouri during the war. I became a mark for a prison epidemic and not long thereafter I was paroled, and, much to my disgust, a bond was executed in which my father pledged everything he had that I was not to take up arms against the government nor in any way give aid or comfort to the enemy."

"About that time men of all sorts were getting scarce. None was left able to get south. The union enlistments had thinned out the population. The draft followed. Large bounties were offered for enlistments. The man who had charge of the draft in St. Joe was the father-in-law of Gen. Ben Loan. I mention his name because he was the worst-hated man, by southern people, in Missouri. He was a man of brains; an able lawyer, but one whose firmness and determination made him the terror of nonunionists."

"Loan's father-in-law had been proscribed socially in the first days of the war by the P. F. V.'s of St. Joe. He was a cantankerous old chap and despised by the seceders. He was in his glory when he was assigned to run the draft. With the assistance of his wily son-in-law, Loan, he manipulated the draft in such a manner that every southern man who was capable of bearing arms and who had money was caught in the mesh. He knew that such people would hire substitutes, and there was always a suspicion in the minds of the seceders that the draft master was a beneficiary in the bounty business."

"I was drafted into the Yankee army. It caused a commotion. After more trouble than I shall explain, a substitute was found. He was a strapping fellow. He had been in the Prussian army, and his price was \$200. I was present when he was examined and heard the questions. They concluded that he had some ailment that would unfit him. Then there was a conference, in which my father was one of the conferees. When it was over the Prussian was accepted. I saw him march away. I kept track of the regiment to which his company was attached, and I know it was out to pieces in a notable engagement in Georgia."

"Gentlemen, some of the soldiers on the other side, in the engagement I speak of, were recruits in Slayback's company. The first company in which I enlisted, or in which I tried to enlist, was in the fight in which my substitute on the other side was killed."—N. Y. Sun.

WAR TIME MORALITY.

The Chaplain Had a Stolen Horse and He Had to Take It Back.

In the civil war many incidents of an amusing nature happened that never found their way into print. One especially I call to mind that occurred on what was known among the boys of the early 60's as the famous Meridian trip. A chaplain of one of the New York regiments, who no doubt was inspired by the methods adopted by "Sherman's Bummers," had in some way become possessed of a fine black mare, for which he had no bill of sale or anything else to show that he was legally entitled to the possession of the chattel. Nevertheless he was very proud of his capture, and was not satisfied until the colonel of the regiment had viewed the fine points the mare really possessed. The introduction of the mare to the colonel brought on the following colloquy:

Colonel—Chaplain, where did you get that mare?

Chaplain—Oh, I got her at the barn on the hill, at the same time pointing in the direction of a fine plantation hand by.

Colonel—What did you give for her?

Chaplain—Why, nothing, of course; I just took her.

Colonel—Just took her? Why, chaplain, that is no way of securing property. You must know that this is not an army of thieves, and you must return the mare to the place where you took her.

At this the chaplain remonstrated, and in vindication of his action called the attention of the colonel to the fact that Christ stole an ass and rode it into the city of Jerusalem.

"Can't help it," replied the colonel. "You are not Jesus Christ, that mare is not an ass, and, besides, you are not going to Jerusalem, so take her back."

And the chaplain did as he was bid.—Chicago Evening News.

Going Through Virginita. Virginia mud and Virginia swamps were notorious for the stickiness and depth of the one and the length and breadth of the other. "Did you go through Virginita?" one would ask.

"Yes—in a number of places," was the reply. "Blessed if I don't think we have struck this stream lengthwise," exclaimed a trooper who was fording a stream flanked by miles of swamp on either side.—Detroit Free Press.

Quizzer—Why wouldn't Skiffin quit?

Guyer—They probably put it on the ground that it was a debt he owed the country.—Kansas City Independent.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, tremble bladders, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and fail-safe cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No. 100 Disappointments

HIS COURAGE FAILED.

He Was Brave Enough Until He Faced Mary Ann, Then He Withdrew.

It is the proud boast of Archie Bruce that he is a lineal descendant of the great Scottish hero, and, as becomes a man of his blood, he prides himself on his courage. For several months there has been in his family a servant who has completely terrified his wife, the latter being the victim and not the commander of her nervous system. There was a terrible row between Mrs. Bruce and maid last Saturday, and on Monday morning Mrs. Bruce said to her husband:

"Archie, I cannot stand Mary Jane any longer. Won't you please discharge her before you go to business this morning? You know how afraid of her I am."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Bruce, with naive courage. "Certainly," the crooked creature that ever cracked a cup or cleared a kettle cannot cow me."

The valiant Archibald sometimes surprises himself and his friends by floating along on a stream of aliteration. Procuring his hat and coat, he descended to the basement kitchen, and in stentorian tones bravely addressed the servant:

"Mary Jane, ahem! I must hurry off now, but, ahem! Mrs. Bruce asked me to tell you that she wants, ahem! to speak to you after I have gone to the office!"—San Francisco News Letter.

Justice in the West. "Heard a couple of good ones on this trip," announced one of Detroit's traveling men. "At a little town in Oklahoma county was in session, and I dropped in to hear for the train. The prosecution had the testimony of a stationary engineer, and the attorney for the defense took hold. 'Where were you the day this thing happened?' he inquired."

"'Kussin' a injun.'"

"'What tribe did he belong to?'"

"The day before a case had been tried in which a man had climbed to the top of a fence, laid up on a side, he had no business there, but loosened the brake. The car started down grade, gained speed rapidly for five miles, and then turned a somewhat over an embankment. His collar bone was broken and he got a verdict for \$500 because a smart lawyer convinced the jury that the railroad was guilty of contributory negligence."—Detroit Free Press.

Filling the Gap.

The bright boy of fiction is playing with his Noah's ark. "What are these two chips of wood?" asks the bright boy's father.

It is necessary for the bright boy of fiction to have a father, you know; there has to be somebody to draw him out.

"Them," replied the bright boy, without hesitating at the microphone.

"Of course, if we think a minute, we perceive that there must have been a pair of microbes on the ark."—Detroit Journal.

Makes That a Business.

Pilson—Are you going to take part in that guessing contest?

Dyson—Oh, no; they'd rule me out as a professional.

"Professional?"

"Yes; you know I am connected with the weather bureau."—Ohio State Journal.

A New Game.

McSwatters—I hear that you put a stop to your wife's going through your pockets. McSwatters—Yes.

"How do you work it?"

"Per racks in your pockets."—Berlin (M.) Herald.

So much of the happiness of life depends on whether you will give your soul for a part in the chorus.—Ham's Horn.

REGISTER OF TREASURY.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna.

John W. Lyons.

No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons. His name on every piece of money of recent date, makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States. Hon. Lyons' address is Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the National Republican Committee, and is a prominent and influential politician. He is a particular friend of President McKinley.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrhs of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Peruna is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Peruna. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

GRANT CALLED THEM

AN INCIDENT OF JOHNSON'S FAMOUS SWING AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Painful Spectacle Which the General Brought to a Close by Forcing the Tumultuous Crowd to Listen to the President.

There is nothing in history that corresponds to that wonderful swing of President Johnson from Washington to Chicago by way of Robin Hood's farm. Mr. Johnson planned the trip with infinite cunning. He prided himself on being a connoisseur, and he believed that he could meet them face to face. He could convince them that the president was right and congress wrong. To get the love of the people he carried with him General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretaries Seward, Welles and Randall, General Custer and other men well known to the people. He reasoned that, accompanied by the popular idols of the day, he would be sure of enthusiastic reception everywhere. That was all that he asked. Give him a big crowd, and he was confident that he could win them over.

The president started from Washington with a chip on his shoulder. The very first crowd he met knocked it off without ceremony. It soon became clear the people were in a resentful mood, and after two or three clashes some of Mr. Johnson's best friends recommended a change of programme. Many believed that the president, seeing the mood of the people, would yield, but they didn't know the man. I had seen him face all sorts of crowds while he was military governor of Tennessee. I had heard him scold the leading citizens of Nashville as he would a lot of school children; had seen him, when a mob threatened his life, stride out into the street and march the full length of the city at the head of a procession, carrying the stars and stripes, and I knew that he would relish keenly a scrap with those who defied him.

At one point a crowd of 50,000 people had gathered, mainly to see Grant, Farragut and Seward. There was tremendous enthusiasm over the party, and the president was elated. But when he rose to speak the crowd leaped and hissed and set up a great shout for Grant. The people had seen through the president's scheme and were turning the tables on him by using Grant and Farragut to humiliate and punish him. The president saw the strategy of the move, and he was as furious as he was helpless. In every interval of quiet he would attempt to speak, but every word he uttered would be lost in the thunder of the shouts for Grant. It was a painful spectacle, and everybody was embarrassed. The crowd would not listen to the chairman or any other local celebrity.

General Custer, then at the height of his popularity, stepped forward in his dramatic, imperious way, believing that he could quiet the tumult. The crowd was friendly, but it looked him down, and the dashing cavalierman took his seat, with the remark that he would like to clear the grounds with a brigade of cavalry.

Johnson, looking down on the tumult, saw smiling, contemptuous faces, but no hatred. He turned to Grant, who had retired to the rear of the platform, and said petulantly, "General, you will have to speak to them."

General Grant said decisively, "I will not."

Then the president said, more graciously, "Won't you show yourself, general?"

Grant stepped forward, and, after a round of cheers, the people were as quiet as a church in prayer time. Waiting an instant, Grant raised his hand, made a gesture toward Johnson and said clearly, "The president of the United States."

The incident was a simple one, but it spoke volumes. Grant's face was full of indignation and reproach, and the crowd, accepting his rebuke, listened to the president for an hour. And the president did not spare the people. He scolded them to his heart's content, replied to all their taunts, talked back to every man that opened his mouth and seemed to enjoy the performance as a war horse would a battle. The people took the scolding in good part and realized that they had come in contact with a real sort of president. They heard him in respectful silence, but they disapproved of him, as the president knew when the votes were counted at the election that fall.

Seward's face at such meetings was a study. The wound in his neck was only fairly healed, and the people took a deferential attitude toward him. But still everybody wanted to see him and shake hands with him.

Farragut, in crossing the rotunda of the capitol, came upon a group of ladies, one of whom turned toward him and eagerly inquired, "Are you Mr. Seward?" Farragut answered without a moment's hesitation:

"No; I am a handsomer man than Seward. My name is Farragut."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Odd Companions.
The Kinneloe Journal tells of a man who has a fox and a hound that are loon companions. When both animals were in the pup stage, they were placed together and have now enjoyed a year of each other's society in peace and harmony. They sleep together and play with each other much after the manner of two frolicsome pups. The fox has perfect freedom of action, coming and going at will, but he always returns at night to share the dog's bed.

Strictly, there is no such thing as the pursuit of happiness; we simply change malapropisms.—Detroit Journal.

The first duty of a real man is to do his real duty first.—Kansas City Star.

A DISGUSTED CROOK.

He Picked Up a Man About Town One Night.

Chicago possesses a man about town who is constantly mistaken for what is known as the "rule" by crooks and sharpies. Any one who knows him would wonder how such an error could happen, yet it does. This rascal is a good natured man and hence the fellows who essay to play upon him rarely get into trouble. He is really a keen land, although loose and ill fitting clothing lend an air of rusticity to his appearance. This is accentuated by a habitual manner indicating innocence and introspection.

He was walking along one of the busy streets when he was approached by a shrewd looking individual who desired to engage him in conversation. He only admitted that he was broke at the time, when the man said "let" and drew him to one side. Then the pavement merchant displayed to the wondering gaze of the rascal certain stones called diamonds and besought him to buy. He hesitated a moment. "Say, I'm a thief, see, and I picked these sparks. I want to sell 'em and they go mighty cheap. This one is worth a century and you get it for half. I like your looks and guess we can fix up a trade."

"Will they fade in the wash?" asked the man about town. "If they won't I might invest, but the last ones I got from one of your blokes faded today. Now if these will stand soap and water, why I might put up a quarter for that one."

The self confessed thief "buckled away" with a sardonic look on his face. He placed at his man's feet, all the time eluding away to create more distance between them. "And I took him for a rule," he muttered, as he slid around an adjacent corner.—Chicago Chronicle.

GOLD TEETH NOT ALL GOLD.

Often Are Removable Shells Worn to Make a Show.

"I'd hate to pay that woman's dentist bill," said a business man to a friend on a South Side train the other day. Across the aisle from the man was a woman who showed enough gold every time she opened her mouth to make a man want to leave home and try his fortunes in the Klondike. Two of her upper teeth had been replaced by pieces of burnished metal, and one of her lower teeth also had a 22 carat shell about it. Her companion had only one gold tooth, but she kept it doing the work of three by a constant smile.

"That's another case of the old adage, 'All that glitters is not gold,'" said the business man's friend. "One of the dental novelties makes gold teeth possible to any one at a small cost and without even sacrificing a healthy incisor to make room for the metal. For a quarter you can get a shell that can be stuck over any front tooth, and with an excuse to smile you can present a regular gold mine to the astonished public."

"Actresses first affected the gold tooth, and then the Yankee man got an idea. In a short time there was an epidemic of gold teeth. The novelty man came out with his plated shells and sold them like hot cakes. No one but the dentist has any kick against the imitation gold tooth, and as a dangle it is hard to beat. That woman's teeth may be the real stuff, but I believe she can slip them off when she wants to and get them plated when they get tarnished."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

He Was a Little Bit Close.

"The meanest man I ever knew," said the shortest passenger, "was a fellow who got a football and pointed it to look like a watermelon. Then during the summer months he kept it conspicuously displayed in his back yard and amused himself setting a savage bulldog on hungry people who happened to take a fancy to the bogus melon."

"He certainly had his mean points," said the tall passenger, "but I know a fellow who could give him a discount and then beat him at his own game. I was in a restaurant once where this fellow was getting his dinner. After he had finished he called the waiter who had served him and asked:

"How much do you get for a tip as a rule?"

"The waiter's eyes sparkled. He rubbed his hands together and replied:

"Well, sah, we generally give at least a quatch, but sometimes nice, genteel, prosperous looking gentlemen like you gives us 50 cents."

"Then what did this fellow do but put on his hat and say:

"Thanks. I merely wanted to know how much I was going to be asked by not giving you anything."—Chicago News.

Hate You a Match?

A man whose feet do not track stepped up on the street the other day and said: "The phenomenal good health of smokers is not due to tobacco alone. Smokers carry matches loose in their pockets and it is the sulphur on the matches that surrounds the body with an aura of protection. What smoke and sulphur won't do in the way of killing microbes is not worth mentioning." We offer this for the benefit of the old chroniclers who "can stop smoking any time they want to," but who never jump up against the time when they want to.—Denver Road.

Photographing by Heat.

A sensitive plate exposed to dark heat waves will ultimately become affected. With the plate still covered the same result would occur from light waves, such as proceed from the sun-bath. A fair test is to expose an aluminum disk to their action. X rays penetrate this metal, and it is probable that heat waves and others can affect the photographic plate.

Destiny's Man.

"Did you ever notice," he asked, "that it is always the homely woman who wants a pug dog? The pug is so hideous that it makes her seem good looking by comparison. Still, the pug is so well known now that the possession of a pug is sufficient."

"Who's going to buy a pug?" she asked. "Who ever thought of getting one?"

"Why, no one, of course, my dear," he answered, for he was too wise a man to admit that he had heard her telling a neighbor that she thought she'd get one.—Chicago Post.

In Child's Use.

A little boy writing a composition on the zebra the other day was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it is useful for. After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like a horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."

An Irish philosopher says it's a great blessing that night comes on late in the day when one is too tired to work longer.

Most people who rob Peter to pay Paul forget the last part of the contract.—New York News.

Is it Right for an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicine?

From Sylva Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Amberg & Hinman.

Episcopal Church.

Services at St. Augustine's Mission church are as follows: Holy Communion every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday School at noon; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

On the first Sunday of the month there will be no early Communion, but a late celebration of the Eucharistic service instead at 10:30 a. m.

Every one gladly welcomed to all services.

C. M. Hinman, Pastor.

For Sale—Buggy, sleighs, harness and saddle for Shetland pony. A fine outfit, in first-class condition will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

Lots For Sale.

In all parts of the city at less than half price.

E. H. Kettner.

For Sale.

The Cook residence in the Sixth Ward is offered for sale. The house has twelve rooms, besides pantry, closets and woodshed. It is in good repair, having just been painted inside and out, and the walls newly papered. For information as to price and terms inquire of:

O. A. Edwards, Rhinelander, Wis.

Farms in Northern Wisconsin.

Are as good, if not better than farms in any state of the Union. There is no reason why the intending settler should go to distant lands in order to secure a good location. Northern Wisconsin is rapidly developing, but there are still thousands of acres of fine hardwood farming lands open to the settler, which can be obtained at reasonable figures and upon easy terms. The soil is of the best, good roads are being put in and school houses are rapidly building.

For information inquire of:

O. A. Edwards, Rhinelander, Wis.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," James Kelly, of Tomahawk, County of Lincoln, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 21 for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of Section No. 21, Township No. 21 N., Range No. 21 E., and will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wauch, Wis., on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1899. He names as witnesses: Peter Noel, Robert Power, Leola Willett, A. G. Stephenson, all of Rhinelander, Wis. Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of July, 1899.

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Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT WAUCH, WIS., July 7, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wauch, Wis., on August 12, 1899. He names as witnesses: J. A. Fitzgerald, John Kelly, all of Tomahawk, Wis. Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

ONEIDA COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the city of Rhinelander, in said county, on the 21st day of September, 1899, the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of Charles F. Fitzgerald, deceased, for a settlement of his final account, and for the distribution of the residue of the property belonging to said estate.

Dated July 7, 1899.

J. M. HARRISON, County Judge.

Timber Land Act June 3 1878—Notice for Publication.

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Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of July, 1899.

Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT WAUCH, WIS., June 22, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wauch, Wis., on August 12, 1899. He names as witnesses: J. A. Fitzgerald, John Kelly, all of Tomahawk, Wis. Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1899.

Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT WAUCH, WIS., June 22, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wauch, Wis., on August 12, 1899. He names as witnesses: J. A. Fitzgerald, John Kelly, all of Tomahawk, Wis. Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1899.

Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

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Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

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Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of September.

Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT WAUCH, WIS., May 15, 1899. A contest has been filed in this office by Frank Blomstrom, of Oneida County, Wis., contestant, against a homestead entry No. 1243, made October 16, 1897, for the NE 1/4 of Section No. 21, Township No. 21 N., Range No. 21 E., in which it is alleged that said Frank Blomstrom has been unlawfully claiming said land for more than six months since making an entry that said land is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, and that the same should be returned to the United States in time of war, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching the same before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 25, 1899, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Oneida County, Wis., at Rhinelander, Wis., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 25, 1899, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office at Wauch, Wis. Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1899.

Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT WAUCH, WIS., June 6, 1899. A contest has been filed in this office by John and Eliza Thompson, contestants, against a homestead entry No. 1243, made October 16, 1897, for the NE 1/4 of Section No. 21, Township No. 21 N., Range No. 21 E., in which it is alleged that said John and Eliza Thompson have been unlawfully claiming said land for more than six months since making an entry that said land is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, and that the same should be returned to the United States in time of war, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching the same before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 25, 1899, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office at Wauch, Wis. Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of August, 1899.

Edgar T. Whelan, Register.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander.

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Brown Street Rhinelander Wis.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,

Attorney at Law.

Collections promptly attended to.

Office in Merchants State Bank Building

S. S. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

Collections promptly attended to.

Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor.

Rhinelander, Wis.

WALKER & WALKER,

Attorneys at Law.

Office on Davenport Street.

A. W. SHELTON,

Attorney at Law.

Special attention paid to domestic law and contracts.

Rhinelander.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney at Law.

Collections a Specialty.

Rhinelander, Wis.

PHYSICIANS.

T. H. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon.

Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

T. R. WELCH,

Physician and Surgeon.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Office in Hinman Building, Second Floor.

Night calls answered from office.

The Blind Restored to Sight.

Dr. Beaupre,

Oculist,

Office on Brown street, over Mrs.

Turner's millinery store.

Office Hours, from 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p m

J. A. WHITING,

VETERINARY SURGEON

And DENTIST.

Office at Joslin & Chase's Livery.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

ONEIDA HOUSE

CUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Robt. One Dollar per Day

ED. ROGERS,

GENERAL